The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Another Dashing Naval Feat at Vicksburgh.

The Ram Queen of the West Runs the Gauntlet of the Rebel Batteries.

One Hundred Siege Guns and a Rebel Steamer Firing Upon Her.

THE REBEL STEAMER CRIPPLED.

The Cut-Off to be Pushed Forward to Completion.

The Gunboat Glide Destroyed by Fire.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 7.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune* of this city says:

"A dispatch from Memphis announces the arrival of the steamer *Adeline* from Vicksburgh. She reports that the ram *Queen of the West* ran the rebel blockade on Monday morning at daylight. One hundred heavy siege guns opened on the *Queen of the West* as she steamed past. A rebel steamer also opened fire on the *Queen of the West*, which was replied to. The rebel steamer was crippled. The *Queen of the West* was under fire three-quarters of an hour."

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The light-draft gunboat *Glide* was destroyed by fire this morning. The boat guns and machinery are a total loss. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Vicksburgh letters of the 31st ult. say, that the canal project is fully adopted, and that the largest possible force will be kept at work night and day upon it until it is completed. It must be wholly cut the required width and depth, it having been demonstrated that no reliance can be placed on the action of the water washing it out. Some weeks must elapse before the completion of the work. Troops from above continue to arrive.

DISPATCHES TO THE WESTERN PRESS.

CAMP OPPOSITE VICKSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 29, } *Via* CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863. }

Gen. GRANT and Staff arrived this morning.

Gens. MCCLERNAND, SHERMAN, MCARTHUR, and others are here, with their commands. Gen. LOGAN'S division is expected to follow from Memphis soon.

Work is progressing on the canal cut-off above Vicksburgh. Engineers are making new surveys, and probably intend to enlarge the present cut-off instead of constructing a new one. It is believed that transports can be taken through it to the river, four miles below the town, in a week; but I think two will elapse first.

Our troops have erected a battery on the river below the town, to prevent the passage of rebel boats.

A fleet of from thirty to fifty Federal boats is now in sight of Vicksburgh.

The weather is fine, and the river is rising.

There is no news from BANKS or FARRAGUT.

The rebels are busy strengthening the defences on the opposite shore. They throw an occasional shell at our men on the point on this side of the river. Their defences are considered impregnable from above and from the front.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Feb. 2 (*via* CAIRO, Feb. 4.)

Advices from Vicksburgh are to Thursday afternoon.

Gen. GRANT reached Vicksburgh Thursday morning, and immediately there was a conference as to the best mode of operating for the future.

The sickness which has prevailed among the soldiers, while it was severe, is said to have been very considerably exaggerated in the statements that have been made. Most of those afflicted have been cured, or sent away to hospitals to be treated.

The project of cutting another canal at a point where the channel first impinges the island is being discussed by the military authorities, and, it was believed, would be agreed upon. It was confidently stated that, with the large force at command, it could be completed in four days, if desired. The commencing point will be higher up stream than that of the present ditch.

There was a rumor that Port Hudson had been captured, but it probably had its rise in the fact that the rebel steamers heretofore seen running between Port Hudson and Vicksburgh had ceased operations.

Our forces were stretched along the banks from Young's Point to Warrenton, opposite Vicksburgh.

The soil is sandy, and dries quickly after rains, and the camping ground is considered good for the locality.

The projected canal is to be on a larger scale than the former one. It is to be dug down to the quicksand, so as to insure cutting out, and large enough to use for the rebel boats to pass, thus facilitating opposition below as well as above the city.

The whole horseshoe opposite Vicksburgh is in Federal possession, and the three Generals—GRANT, SHERMAN, and MCCLERNAND—rode over on Thursday, making a personal reconnoissance.

Last week it became known to the military authorities that Lieut.-Col. WOOD, of Forrest's Cavalry, was in the city in citizen's dress. He was arrested at the Senate saloon, and placed in the Irving Block as a military prisoner. On Friday night Col. WOOD disappeared from the prison, but afterwards fell into the hands of a party under Col. LEE, that was scouting outside the city, and was again placed in the Irving Block as a prisoner. He acknowledged that he had escaped on Friday night by the aid of a Federal officer.—Lieut. LEWIS, Second Lieutenant in the Second United States Regular Cavalry. LEWIS furnished him with a pair of false whiskers and the coat of a Federal officer. By aid of these he passed the guard and got away. For these services, he stated, he paid LEWIS five hundred dollars. On this charge LEWIS was placed under arrest in his quarters. On Sunday night he broke his bonds, and by virtue of his position as an officer, entered the Irving Block. He went to the room where Col. WOOD was lying asleep on a bed on the floor, gave him a kick, and called upon him to rise. As WOOD was doing so, he drew a pistol and fired. The unfortunate officer was struck in the mouth, the ball passing out of the back of his head. Lieut. LEWIS then surrendered himself. He is a man noted for recklessness, and was promoted to his position from the ranks on account of brave conduct.

Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN has been relieved, at his own request, of the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps. He is sick at the Gayoso House.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* of Friday reports the capture of Port Hudson, but in a dubious manner. It is supposed to be designed as a ruse. Other accounts intimate that no attack has yet been made.

There has been heavy sickness among the troops, occasioned by the fatigue and exposure incurred in the attack on Vicksburgh and Arkansas Post. It is abating, however, and a large number have returned to duty.

The forces are busy repairing the crevasses of last fall, to keep the water from inundating our camps, which begin at the canal, extending along the river beyond Young's Point.

The water in the old canal is full six feet deep; but, as it is very narrow, the current is weak. The impression is that another canal will be dug.

Occasionally the enemy throw shells at our troops operating on the canal; but, the distance being over two miles, have not a very good range, and no one has been hurt yet. What damage has resulted from our replies is unknown.

It is understood that the rebels have not more than 60,000 men at Vicksburgh, and it is believed that they cannot add more to the defence of the place.

It is said that the food furnished to the troops down the river is very inferior, and some of the sickness is attributed to that cause.

It is reported that 1,000 contrabands from Memphis will be sent to labor on the canal.

At Island No. 10, to-day, the small boat *Wm. A. Knapp*, fitted out below quarantine at St. Louis, with $50,000 worth of medicines, mostly quinine, was captured by the gunboat *New Era*, having no clearance papers. There were about a dozen persons aboard, who were sent up here and put in confinement.

REBEL NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Correspondence of the Jackson (Miss.) Appeal.

VICKSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

The arrival of the National army above this city is now reduced to a certainty. For several days past there have been rumors and other indications of the approach of the fleet. On Wednesday movements among the gunboats in the distance aprised us of their presence, and a continued augmentation of their number was apparent, and yesterday it was announced that a fleet of fifty transports and twelve gunboats was near by. So distinctly can the dark colums of smoke be traced toward the mouth of Old River, that there is no longer any doubt about the enemy being again upon us.

From all that can be learned it appears that the Yankees have adopted a new programme for the next attack, and that the gunboats will not wait for the land army to fight its way into the rear, but will at once commence to shell the city, under the pretence of engaging our river batteries, by which means they hope to create a panic in town, and perhaps to silence some of the batteries, when a landing of the troops could be effected and a lodgment in the city secured as a base for their operations.

Yesterday afternoon a part of the fleet was reported to be moving up the Yazoo, but nothing reliable of their manœuvres has yet been ascertained, and the probabilities are that none of the boats have yet ascended that stream, or we should have had information of it by this morning. They are at present engaged in reconnoitering the country bordering on the Mississippi, their experience along the banks of the Yazoo during the Christmas holidays having satisfied them of what kind of a country that is which they found in the vicinity of Haines' Bluff.

This morning a large fleet is plainly in sight of the town above the canal, at which they seem to be engaged. A large force yesterday was engaged in reconnoitering that famous ditch, and a small number of citizens who were making their way across the bottom on the Vicksburgh and Shreveport road were captured. It is believed that the enemy is trying to work some of its light artillery across the peninsula to some point below for the purpose of intercepting our steamers and cutting off communication by the river between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. The range of some of our best guns have been tried this morning, but the wary Yankees are still too far off to be reached. There is no doubt of the intention on the part of the enemy to push matters with great haste, and a general and ferocious attack upon the city is looked for in a day or two. Yesterday a flag of truce boat was reported at the point above the town, and much speculation was had as to what could be its mission. But this morning no confirmation of the report can be obtained. Great activity prevails among the military, and every preparation is being made to receive the enemy.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Death of Col. Stewart Below Vicksburgh—Arrival of His Remains at Cairo—The Thirty-fourth Wisconsin Regiment—Disgraceful Proceedings at Milwaukee—Late from Vicksburgh, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

The remains of Col. WARREN STEWART, of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and Chief of Cavalry on Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Staff, who was killed below Vicksburgh on the 24th, have arrived here on board the steamer *White Cloud*, and have been forwarded to Springfield, in charge of Lieut. S. B. STEWART, his nephew, and Quartermaster of the same regiment.

It seems that Col. STEWART, with a party of twenty-five of his regiment, had gone down some twenty miles below Vicksburgh, on the Louisiana side, to reconnoitre, and were suddenly surprised by a large force of the enemy at a picket fence, behind which they were concealed. A part of the force only were at first seen, and Col. STEWART, turning round in his saddle, waved his sword and ordered his squad to charge. At this instant a ball struck him and passed through his body, entering the back and emerging between the ribs. He cried out, "I am gone, boys; give me a decent burial." Upon seeing their chief fall, the whole party ran away, leaving the body in the hands of the enemy, which, as is usual in the present rebel mode of warfare, was rifled of whatever he had upon his person. Among other things which it is said the Colonel carried with him, was memoranda of the entire forces of Gens. MCCLERNAND and GRANT, with accurate data of the number of guns, their calibre, the character and availability of the forces, &c., which must be of much value to the rebels. The body of the Colonel was afterward obtained, by what means I have not learned, and brought away. The plans of the newly projected canal were also explained, in letters and correspondence which he carried with him. What advantage the latter information can be to the enemy it is difficult to see, as these operations on the Louisiana side can be conducted wholly out of reach of their batteries. Lieut. STEWART was on his way to join the regiment when he met the remains of his uncle at Memphis. It was the first intelligence he had of his death, and he was greatly affected by the sad event. He immediately took charge of the body, and returns with it. Col. STEWART was a native of Elmira, New-York, but has been for some time a resident of Illinois. He was one of the most efficient and brave officers in the army, and his loss will be severely felt at this critical period in the campaign. To add to the Lieutenant's affliction upon the passage up the river, there was a garrulous and bitter partisan on board of the boat, of the Copperhead species, who let no opportunity pass to denounce the war and the Government, and seeing that STEWART was an officer of the army, he addressed a great deal of his treasonable conversation to him. Being in no mood to bandy words with the creature, he tried to avoid him, but his attentions became more and more pertinacious, until the Lieutenant, losing all patience, turned to the fellow, and grasping his revolver said to him: "I have sworn to avenge the death of one man. The dead body of my uncle lies below; and if you dare to utter another word against this Government, in my hearing, I will *shoot you on the spot!*" Copperhead was taken quite aback by this sudden turn of affairs, and not liking the expression in the eye of the young man whom he had so grossly insulted, withdrew out of range. He afterward inquired of the Captain of the boat if he thought the Lieutenant was in earnest, and would execute his threat. The Captain assured him that if the young man possessed any of the spirit of his uncle he would not like to take a life risk upon his carcase at any moderate premium. It is needless to say the Lieutenant experienced no further annoyance during the trip.

The Thirty-fourth Wisconsin Regiment, from Milwaukee, in command of Col. ANNEKE, arrived here, yesterday, after much tribulation, and after a brief tarry took passage down the river on board the Government steamers provided for their transportation. The history of affairs connected with the raising, equipment and final embarkation of this regiment is a most disgraceful one to the people of Milwaukee, or that portion of them who were accountable for the treatment extended to the Colonel and other officers. The regiment was raised by draft, and at one time numbered nearly one thousand men, a large portion being Germans, and many being experienced soldiers. The political demagogues, sharks and shysters, however, set to work to destroy the regiment, and resorted to every disgraceful method to induce the soldiers to desert, affording them facilities of every kind to do so. Squads of twenty and thirty were thus carried off every night. Writs of *habeas corpus* were issued for the purpose of procuring the discharge, upon any and every pretext, of as many as could be induced to leave. The Colonel finally refused to make return to these writs, and then followed an attachment against himself. By great energy and determination he kept these dogs at bay, until he could obtain orders for immediately leaving for the seat of war, and was compelled to come away leaving regimental baggage and many other indispensable articles behind. He lost by various means some two hundred of his original number, but the remainder—about five hundred strong—are as fine a-looking set of men as has yet been seen on the way to the war.

Col. ANNEKE has long been attached to Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Staff, and is a person of fine address, and of evidently great resolution in carrying out his plans. He is entitled to great credit for the successful battle which he gave to the Copperheads and Shysters of Milwaukee.

The steamer *City of Alton* came up to-day from Vicksburgh. She left there on Friday. The country for fifteen miles opposite, above and below that place on the Louisiana side, was occupied by our troops. No late demonstrations have been made by either side. We have—not "7,000 men, or a brigade," working upon the canal there, but only about 300, with a poor prospect of success. So say private and well-informed persons.

The severe cold weather of the last two or three days must have caused much suffering to the soldiers in the field. No such Siberian temperature has been experienced here for a long time. Yesterday and last night a heavy gale blew from the northeast with snow. To-day it is once more moderate.

DE SOTO.

THE ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON

An Official Dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans.

Rebel Loss 100 Killed and 300 Prisoners---Our Loss 12 Killed and 30 Wounded.

Measures Taken to Intercept the Rebels in their Retreat.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The following report has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 6.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

The rebels, WHEELER, FORREST, WHARTON and WOODWARD, attacked Fort Donelson yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with 4,000 men and eight pieces of artillery. We had 800 men in the fort, under Col. A. C. WORDEN. The rebels charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry with great loss, the enemy, as usual, before and after the fight demanding a surrender, and offering to spare life if accepted, etc. Col. HARDING replied that he "was ready for all the consequences." The enemy's loss in killed was over 100, and in prisoners, 300. The forces under Col. LOWE, from Fort Henry, are pursuing the rebels, and others have been sent to intercept their retreat. Our loss is 12 killed and 30 wounded.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Feb. 6.

Gen. DAVIS' Division, with cavalry and artillery, has been sent to intercept the rebels who made the attack on Fort Donelson, under command of the rebel Gen. MORGAN.

One hundred and thirty-five rebels were buried by our men at Fort Donelson.

The rebel Gen. FORREST was wounded.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Our victory over the rebels at Fort Donelson was complete and decisive. Col. LOWE, Fifth Iowa, was in command of the forces at the fort. When our informant left 145 rebels had been buried, 100 prisoners taken, and more being brought in. The rebels retired toward Charlotte.

Ten wooden buildings, part of the foundry of L. W. BRENNAN in this city, used formerly as a manufactory of Confederate cannon, were destroyed to-day by citizens and soldiers. Under the floor were about fifty 36-pound shell discovered.

The Feeling in the Western Army.

The following letter from an officer of rank in GRANT'S army, dated at Kenton, Tenn., Jan. 26, shows the feeling in that portion of the national army:

"The plan of arming the negroes and making soldiers of them is fast gaining friends in the army, and I, for one, think that the sooner it is put in execution wherever we can gain a foothold, the sooner this war will be brought to a close.

I wish that some of the good friends of this Government would shoot every "copper-head" north of Mason and Dixon's line. It is most discouraging to those who have gone forth to fight for the honor and integrity of our Constitution, and to risk their lives in battling for our old flag, to know that there are so many left behind them that are doing all they can to defeat and humiliate them. There is many a man in this army who would to-day rather be at home fighting our enemies there, than toiling and laboring here, and to have the copper-heads plotting at home."

Fire and Loss of Life at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, Feb. 7.

A fire this morning destroyed the store No. 61 Summit-street, occupied by GRISWOLD & Co. for a coffee and a spice mill. The falling walls demolished an adjoining building, occupied by MESSENGER & BOND as a wholesale boot and shoe warehouse. A number of persons were buried in the ruins. Five bodies have already been recovered, and it is feared more will be found. Several persons were also badly wounded. GRISWOLD & Co.'s loss is $30,000, which is insured for $16,000. MESSENGER & BOND'S loss is $8,000, which is covered by insurance.

The Steamship Norwegian.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The steamship *Norwegian*, for Liverpool, will not sail before midnight to night, and possibly not until to-morrow morning.

THE PEACE PARTY.

A LETTER FROM "ONE OF THEM."

The Causes of the Organization---Its Workings, Results and Anticipations.

The Army to be Demoralized and Made a Peace Machine.

Money Raised and Documents to be Circulated.

ALL ABOUT IT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am emboldened to ask space for this communication in the columns of the TIMES by the fact that fair dealing toward friend and foe is the uniform practice of the paper, while garbled reports, misquotations and slurring inuendoes are rigidly excluded from it.

An evening paper published to the world, last night, what purported to be a fair report of the doings and sayings at a meeting of gentlemen, held on Friday evening, at Delmonico's restaurant. That it conveys incorrect impressions, makes absurd the truth, and wanders far from the outpost verge of fact, is well known to every member of the "Secret Caucus" alluded to, while the propriety of alluding in any public manner to the transactions of a private party can be a question only in the minds of such as the individual who penned the infelicitously absurd *canard*.

Permit me give the

FACTS AS THEY ARE,

Facts for which none need blush; facts which commend themselves to the head and heart of every practical man; facts which will stagger the deluded and misguided radicals; facts which, if they should encourage our Southern breathern to hope for an early and an honorable peace, can do us at the North no great harm; facts which led to the triumphant election of such representative men as FERNANDO WOOD, JAMES BROOKS and BENJAMIN WOOD to the coming Congress; facts which defeated WADSWORTH; facts which alone can speedily reunite the unhappy participators in this unholy war, and facts which will show the fanatics of New-England at their approaching elections that the world of politics occasionally moves even in their contracted and "small fisted" sphere.

There need be no secrecy about this meeting, its causes or its hoped for results. I speak not for myself alone, but for my fellow "conspirators," as the paper referred to sees fit to call us.

It has been evident to the thinking men of the North—such men as JAMES BROOKS and FERNANDO WOOD—for a long while, that the country under the present rule is going to the dogs. The radicals have had everything their own way, and were fast bringing matters to such a pass that peace, the greatest boon we can pray for now, would never be obtained by the absolute subjugation of our unfortunate Southern brethren, by the violation of their lawful rights, the stealing of their servants, and the trampling out of their every institution.

To counteract this state of things was no easy job. To cripple the radicals without appearing to cripple the Administration was no child's play. To change popular sentiment to a generous pity for the unfortunate rebels was a work of magnitude. To whom was the work confided?

Newspaper presses were not wanting. Here in our own City, thank Heaven, were the brethren BROOKS, with their high-toned family paper, the *Express*—a paper up to the exigencies of the hour, every hour, for that matter, with two sterling patriotic peace men as its conductors, one of whom had been in Congress, and the other of whom wanted to be. Incessantly has this conserver of the Constitution labored for us. Every day its columns expose to us and the world the weak points of the Government and its Generals, show the impossibility of the National reassertion, utter cheering words to the down-hearted believe is in peace, ridicule the efforts of recruiting officers, publish glaring accounts of rebel victories and Union defeats, and sow the seeds of Peace, Peace, Peace. New-England has always been the head and front of the offending—it was necessary that she should be silenced. Who so fit to do it as they who were born on her barren rocks and nurtured in her common schools? These same patriots commenced the attack, and are at it yet, as I will show you ere long.

The *World*, too, but recently the Pharisee of Pharisees, saw *duty* clear and plain. Money possibly was in the path, and preferment and extended circulation, but above all DUTY. So this, too, became an able advocate of our doctrines, and while the Honorable Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM and COX at the West were seeing to it that New-England's influence was counteracted, the war spirit put down, and enthusiasm for "isms" dampened, the *World* and the *Express* in this City, aided by the Boston *Post*, FERNANDO and BENJAMIN WOOD, and other high-minded and well-to-do citizens of New-York, carried on the good work at the East.

The leaven worked well; some of the Western States gave in their adherence; the great Empire State apparently did the same, and hopes are strong for future similar results. The only mistake made, the only false step taken by these astute managers, was their dependence upon the pliability of Gov. SEYMOUR, a man whom they expected to use, but a man whose every act, since his inauguration, stamps him as a believer in the "powers that be," a faithful executor of laws, as they stand on the statute books.

JAMES BROOKS was sent to Congress from this City, FERNANDO WOOD was sent to Congress from this City, and BENJAMIN WOOD, ditto. It cannot be deemed necessary for me to allude to the public reputation of these parties. Their principles are known, are boldly announced, and, above all, are popular.

This brings me to the consideration of the mis-reported

SECRET MEETING.

The successes which attended the operations of the Peace men at the West and hereabouts emboldened them to further effort in the cause of harmony at the expense of everything else, Peace being the absorbing thought of their day, their dream by night. Results are more to be desired than prospects; therefore it has been deemed desirable for us to

WORK UPON THE ARMY,

that it may become

A PEACE MACHINE,

and to establish our influence in New-England, so that the vantage ground of popular opinion may be with us.

Without much system, during the past few weeks we have quietly worked. Thousands upon thousands of the Peace papers have been sent to the Army of the Potomac, where, like the beaver of which we have read, they have commenced their work. Reports from thence are cheering. Hundreds of officers and thousands of soldiers are dissatisfied with the management of affairs military, and a general let-me-go-home desire is creeping in upon the ranks.

To such a pass have matters come that

ORGANIZED ACTION

has been resolved upon, and the following secret

CIRCULAR

was the first step in the momentous *programme*:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Believing that the diffusion of political information at the present crisis is of great public importance, we respectfully invite you to consult with us on that subject on Friday (to-morrow) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, Room No. 4.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. B. Duncan,	A. Belmont,
James Bryce,	S. F. B. Morse,
E. H. Miller,	John F. Agnew,
C. A. Lamont,	Saml. J. Tilden,
David E. Wheeler,	Loring Andrews,
George T. Curtis,	Henry Young,
Sydney E. Morse,	A. S. Jarvis.

It would be worse than idle for me to refer to the eminent respectability, the absolute solidity, the unpretentious piety, the pecuniary responsibility, or the social standing of the gentlemen whose names are appended thereto. Suffice it to say, they represent literally the moral, political and pecuniary *élite* of this City, and are the exponents of a Power which will, ere long, be felt here, felt on the Rappahannock, felt in New-England, and, yes, felt in Washington.

At the appointed hour the meeting was organized and opened for the presentation of business. Naturally Hon. JAMES BROOKS was chief spokesman. It was necessary only to do three things, to laud the piety, intelligence and superiority of the Southron, to pierce New-England with shafts of studied bitterness, and to indicate the *modus operandi* by which the Army of the Potomac is to be affected, and the elections of New-England carried for the Peace Party.

The first point was easily carried. All present agreed with the member-elect that every Southerner knows more than any ten Yankees—that intelligence is more universal south of Mason and Dixon's line than north of it; and that wit and beauty, chivalry and poetry, literature and morality, are alone to be found *in vero* at the South.

The second point was equally clear. Mr. BROOKS was born in New-England, and well knows her many weaknesses. Perhaps he failed to exhibit them all, but we think not. If ever a man utterly blasted with words of irony, with shafts of malice, with sarcastic flings, and bitter, bitter charges his own birthplace, home and instructor, that man was the speaker as above. His audience murmured assent, applauded to the echo, and internally rejoiced at the patriotic spirit which, flinging to the winds all filial sentiment, would so sternly rebuke the land of his fathers.

How to affect the army and the approaching elections in New-England was the third point.

On this the honorable gentleman was equally explicit. It is well known what effect has

ALREADY BEEN PRODUCED

in the Army of the Potomac by the circulation of certain New-York dailies in the camps. Whole brigades are discontented; rank insubordination stares the Generals in the face; utter impotence will soon be the fate of the Commanding-General, and the army will either be an organized Peace machine or direr results, pregnant with unutterable woe, will manifest themselves. Such being the case now, what may not be hoped for if, by the thousands and tens of thousands, each and every day these papers are distributed to the fallow soldiers? Is it not plain that, if we have no army, we cannot fight? and that, not being able to fight, we must have Peace? And is not Peace just what we want?

Mr. BROOKS would not, of course, mention his own paper, because he is naturally a modest man, nor would he mention the *World* alone because he is a polite man, therefore it was left for another to propose that, as

THE WORLD AND THE EXPRESS,

the two outspoken journals of the North, whose patriotism is only equaled by their influence, deserve the constant support of all Peace men, it be resolved that they be circulated without stint throughout the camps of our armies and the homes of New-England.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

have been subscribed. One hundred thousand more can readily be got, and I assure you that in less than a fortnight's time there will not be a soldier in the army who will not have the seeds of dissatisfaction sown in his manly breast, and the sweet leaves of Peace placed before him as a balm for his wounded honor.

Other documents are to be circulated. Letters will be written, articles printed for no other purpose but to influence the minds of the army Peaceward. Is it not right? Contravert it if you can. Peace is our desire. Peace, no matter how obtained, but Peace. The mere fact that JEFFERSON DAVIS would be apt to listen to our proposals of Peace rather than to the cannon-uttered demand for Peace as given from the throats of BUTLER'S iron bull-dogs, is the very reason why our plans should have the preference. Peace is what we want, and Peace is coming.

After some few remarks from other members, it was resolved that Committees of Finance and on Publication should be appointed, to take charge of the work in hand, the latter to have charge, exclusively, of the selection and circulation of newspapers, documents, pamphlets, messages, &c. These committees were constituted as follows:

On Publication—James Brooks, of the *Express*; Manton Marble, of the *World*; Wm. C. Prime, of the *Journal of Commerce*; Dr. Morse, of the *Observer*, and G. T. Curtis, of a treasonable pamphlet.

On Finances—James Bryce, Edmund H. Miller, C. A. Lamont, A. Belmont, John T. Agnew, S. J. Tilden, Henry Young, A. S. Jarvis, D. E. Wheeler, and others.

This is the sum and substance of the "conspiracy" of which so much talk is made. To desire and work for harmonious reunion is not so bad; to hope and strive for Peace is not so fearful, and I assure you, Sir, that it was for this purpose, and this alone, that the four and twenty members of the meeting, gathered at the cheerful Delmonican *symposium*, interchanged views, suggested plans, raised money, and promised heartily, constantly and laboriously to work.

Respectfully, ONE OF THEM.

Affairs at Port Hudson.

THE REBELS RECEIVING SUPPLIES BY WAY OF THE RED RIVER.

A New-Orleans correspondent writes to the Boston *Traveller*, Jan. 25, as follows:

"From Port Hudson I have the following information: The rebels at that formidable locality receive all their supplies and provisions by way of Red River, where they have a number of elegant river steamers in use conveying both stores and troops. Two large cotton boats arrive each week at Port Hudson, *via* the Red River, loaded with immense quantities of grain and meat. It is said that they are busily engaged in razeeing two of these river boats for the purpose of converting one of them into a heavy floating river battery, and the other into a gunboat, on which they intend to mount six heavy guns, four of which are rifled 32-pounders.

All of their river boats are propelled with high-pressure engines, some double engines. I hear also that six large fire rafts are in readiness, and others are building at Port Hudson, for our benefit, and which will be used to amuse our fleet when they may dare to venture too near the rebellious individuals. It is known here, through information received by rebel deserters to our lines at Baton Rouge, that strict orders have been issued by the rebel commander at Port Hudson for the burning of all the steamers plying between there and Red River, should our forces succeed in capturing Port Hudson.

Last week the gunboat *Essex* went up the river within three miles of Port Hudson, and removed two large torpedoes from the river. One of them was exploded, and the other was brought to Gen. GROVER, at Baton Rouge, for inspection."

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES

The Troubles Between North Carolina and the Rebel Government.

Special Message of Gov. Vance to the Legislature.

ARRESTS FOR DISLOYALTY.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

TROUBLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOV. VANCE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

With the flight of time great events have occurred and are now crowding upon us. Since your adjournment in December, the invaders of our State have concentrated a large force upon our coast, and are again threatening our remaining seaports and lines of communication. Every preparation possible has been made to resist them, and it is hoped not without success. Still, much remains to be done to strengthen our army and add to its efficiency. I beg leave respectfully to offer a few suggestions to you on this subject.

The most serious evils with which our Generals have to contend are the *inefficient execution of the conscript law and the alarming increase of desertion in the army.* A long absence from home, and the severe hardships of our rapid and wonderful campaigns, naturally tend to produce these effects during a protracted war. To arrest these delinquents and return them to duty, the militia have heretofore been employed with some degree of success; *but latterly they have been found inefficient owing to the many obstacles interposed by the law.* Should an officer start out to arrest a deserter, the friends of the latter have only to give the alarm, and he is spirited out of the way, or the officer is resisted by open violence. As desertion is not a crime known to the laws of this State, these persons who thus shield the deserter from arrest are liable to no punishment. *The consequence is that numbers of deserters are concealed in many parts of the State, and banding together for company and mutual protection, depredate upon the citizens near them, thus forming a kind of outlawed population in the midst of our quiet and orderly people.*

This state of things, ruinous alike to the discipline of our army and the morals of our people, ought not to be suffered to continue, and might be prevented, in my opinion, by a little prudent legislation. With the consent of the highest military authorities from whose commands they are absent, I propose to give absentees from the army without leave, by proclamation, thirty days in which they may return to duty free of punishment, and after that time to make them liable for the delay, to the severest penalties of the law. To enable the authorities to effect their arrest, I recommend, as I had the honor to do in my regular message to you, that the Militia laws be so amended as to subject both officers and privates of any particular company or regiment of the militia to the articles of war, when ordered to perform any duty of this kind at the discretion of the Executive; that power be given the Executive summarily to drop from the rolls officers guilty of gross and willful neglect of duty; and that it be made a crime to shield or harbor deserters, or to assist them to avoid capture. Should it be deemed best to continue to use the militia of the State for executing the Conscript law, these amendment will be indispensable, as Congress has failed in these respects to provide for the enforcement of its own acts.

I have been applied to in several instances, as the appointing power of the regimental officers of our regiments raised originally for three years or the war, to promote men for gallant and meritorious conduct, but on close examination of the law, I find I have no authority to deviate from the regular order of promotion by seniority in the appointment of company officers.

This power ought to reside somewhere—the good of the service requires it. The humblest private in the ranks of the army ought to feel that there is the power and the will to lift him above the humble position to a commissioned officer, as a reward for gallantry and heroism. I therefore recommend that this authority be vested in the Executive, to be exercised upon proper recommendations of commanding officers in the field.

The subject of arresting citizens on charges of disloyalty I beg leave again to allude to. Many have been recently taken up by the Confederate officers, and with a spirit of courtesy and respect for State authority, turned over to me for investigation. I am at a loss how to dispose of them. I cannot examine them myself, and of course regard it inconsistent with my duty to set them at liberty without an examination, and I am yet more unwilling to see them placed in the Confederate prison at Salisbury, where the tracks of the accused all lead in one direction and the light of old English liberty is never seen. I therefore recommend the establishing of a commission for the investigation of charges against all such persons with power to commit for trial before the proper tribunal if sufficient cause appears, &c.

In this connection, I take great pleasure in transmitting a letter from Hon. Jas. A. SEDDON, Secretary of War, in relation to the case of R. J. GRAVES, and in response to the demand for his delivery to the authority of this State, made in obedience to a joint resolution of your two Houses. Admirable in spirit, ample in explanation of the circumstances under which the arrest was made, and in expressions of regard for the rights and sovereignty of the State, I am sure that, accompanying as it did the prompt surrender of the accused, it cannot fail to give you the satisfaction I experienced on its perusal.

In view of the threatened invasion of the State, I have been advised by the War Department to call out the militia to assist in repelling it. Having consulted with the General in command of this department, I concluded to do so, but am at least *doubtful* of my authority to take the step, while your body is in session. Not wishing to exercise any doubtful authority when your presence and approbation may so easily make it certain, I most respectfully recommend that I be authorized immediately to call out such portion of the militia as may be deemed sufficient to meet the present emergency.

I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of resolutions on various subjects of the Legislatures of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, forwarded to me by their respective Executives, with a request that they be laid before you. The most important of these relates to the proposition of guaranteeing by each State of its proportion of the Confederate war debt, and to these I invite your early and deliberate attention.

I am also pleased to be able to inform you that the correspondence conducted by me with the War Department at your request, in relation to the burning of cotton in Eastern North Carolina, was entirely satisfactory, though for prudential reasons I thought it improper to make it public.

Z. B. VANCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 21.

THE LEGISLATURE PURGES ITSELF.

In the North Carolina House of Commons on Jan. 27, Mr. LOVE offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, Imputations upon the loyalty of the General Assembly of North Carolina have been current in our own and sister States of the Confederacy, and as the said imputations have been made of undue importance by the notice taken of them, it has become necessary to give them a full and explicit denial, be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this General Assembly have no hesitation in reiterating their solemn pledges of loyalty and fidelity to the Southern Confederacy. That their firm confidence in the final success of the present just, necessary and righteous war remains unshaken, and they pledge themselves as private citizens, as well as legislators, to pursue this war to any extremity sooner than accept terms short of a full and unconditional independence, political and commercial of the United States of America. We also emphatically and sincerely disclaim any intention of accepting a peace which would include reconstruction of the late Union in any form or modification whatever.

Resolved, That the Senate concurring, the Speaker of each House be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, that they may present them to that body, and thus place on public record this our final and irrevocable determination.

Several other series, of similar purport, were submitted. The Raleigh *Register* comments on them as follows:

The present "Conservative" Legislature is, if not the most sensible, certainly the most sensitive body of men that ever sat under the roof of a Capitol. So remarkably sensitive and suspicious are they, that one must naturally conclude that they are conscious of not being what they ought to be, and are, therefore, constantly on the *qui vive*, and ready to cry out, "We are innocent. We are not traitors. We do not desire reconstruction. We are for the vigorous prosecution of the war. We don't wish a conflict with the Confederate Government," &c., &c., &c. People truly conscious of having a good character, would no more behave in this manner than a truly virtuous woman would cry out in the street, "I am chaste—I am chaste," *It is only these conscious of not having a good character that are overswift to claim one.*

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The following resolutions, as amended, passed the House of Commons on Jan. 28, by a vote of 67 to 26:

Resolved, &c., That the people of North Carolina value

beyond all price their personal liberty and those constitutional guarantees which declare "that no free man ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land," and "that every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful; and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed;" that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with witnesses against him, to have a compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the executive authority of the Confederate States, at and in the vicinity of the town of Salisbury, and in this State, (200 miles from any enemy of the Confederacy,) *is in direct contravention of the rights and privileges of our citizens, as guaranteed by the highest authority known to this State, and surely tends to the subversion of the liberties of our people, if the same is submitted to as a rightful exercise of Confederate authority*; and believing that the exercise of such power will have the effect of rendering the Confederate Government odious to our people, and tend to alienate their affections from the common cause in which we are engaged, we do respectfully, but solemnly protest against the suspension of said writ at any point within the State, unless the same be in such danger of an attack by the enemy as to require the declaration of martial law for its effective defence; and we do hereby request his Excellency, the President of the Confederate States, to revoke any and all orders suspending said writ at and in the vicinity of the town of Salisbury.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, we have laws upon our statute books sufficiently stringent to punish all manner of disloyal conduct of recreant citizens of this State, and Judges of unimpeachable integrity to administer the same. (And if the laws of the Confederacy are insufficient for that purpose, it is the duty of Congress to supply the deficiency.)

Resolved, That the Governor transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Confederate States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The following, from a series offered by Mr. Foy, of Onslow, were incorporated in the foregoing, but the first resolution was subsequently stricken out on motion of Mr. Shepherd:

Resolved, That this Legislature hereby request and instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge and procure, if possible, a repeal of the law passed authorizing the President to suspend, in his discretion, the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Resolved, That the military power is subordinate to and governed by the civil authorities; and that the General Assembly hereby requires and directs the Judges of this State who have taken an oath to administer the law, to see that the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by them are executed.

THE PRISON AT SALISBURY.

From the Raleigh State Journal.

The Confederate prison at Salisbury contains men from all of the Confederate States—men charged with treason and with treasonable practices, and guilty, many of them no doubt, and yet no one voice is raised in sympathy for them, or for their comfort or release, except by the faction called Conservatives, in North Carolina—the only faction, thank God, to be found anywhere in the Confederacy. Let the people mark this.

If we were to charge that the traitors who have compassed the lives of our troops in this State, and the lives and property of the loyal people within the reach of the enemy, have *friends* in the Legislature, it would give rise to another series of resolutions, and to much abuse of our humble self. Therefore we will not make the charge. We will content ourself with reminding the Legislature that when they complain of the "poor prisoners" at Salisbury being compelled to sleep upon "a board," or on "straw," they should remember first the brave soldiers in the field, who have neither board nor *straw* to sleep on. And if they do not know the fact, we will tell them that their sympathy is misdirected when applied to the "poor prisoners" at Salisbury. *Do they know that out of the whole number confined there some two or three weeks ago, only one man, out of about three hundred, could be found who was willing to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the Southern Confederacy? This is a fact which cannot be truthfully denied.*

Now, we do not charge the Legislature with treasonable purposes or proclivities. We give them credit for all the good intentions they claim. *But we do charge them with a purpose to quarrel and conflict with the Confederate Government; and we tell them they are instigated to it by men who are traitors, but who have not the courage to avow their treason.*

We call upon the people to watch the movements of the faction controlled by such men.

The *State Journal* comments on the above as follows:

"The reader will see that while the 'Conservatives' of the Legislature declare on one day that they will do all they can to sustain the Confederate Government, *they on the next do all they can to embarrass it and make it odious in the eyes of the people by whose confidence it alone can be sustained.* Nobody but a member of the North Carolina 'Conservative' faction believes that the President would suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, but for reasons necessary to the prosecution of this war. It may be that the President has reasons for the suspension of this writ at Salisbury which, if made known, would shut up the mouths of even factious and caviling 'Conservatives,' and, at the same time, it may be that a disclosure of these reasons would be highly improper and impolitic. Mortifying as the reflection is to every true citizen of the State, there is yet a consolation in the belief that the species of 'conservatism' existing in it is confined to North Carolina—that is looked upon with mingled surprise and abhorrence by the people of every other State of the Confederacy, and will have but a brief and inglorious career where it has dared to raise its head, and where it has obtained a temporary triumph by the grossest of frauds upon a people as loyal and true as any under the sun, and a people who will drive them from the places which they have disgraced with scorn and indignation whenever the opportunity of doing so shall be presented."

MOUNTAIN TORIES SUBDUED.

From the Raleigh Progress.

A dispatch from Gen. Heth, commanding at Knoxville, Tenn., to Gov. Vance, says that a portion of our troops encountered the tories at Laurel, in Madison County, N. C., and killed 13 and captured 20; that their forces are exaggerated, and they are probably now completely subdued.

THE FIGHT AT PARKER'S CROSS ROADS.

A REBEL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEFEAT—TREACHERY THE CAUSE.

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Confederate, Jan. 9.

Mr. John P. Lee and Mr. Wm. Leedy, of this place, returned to-day (Wednesday) from Clifton, Wayne County, Tenn., where they met Gen. Forrest's force returning from Parker's Cross Roads, West Tennessee, where they had a desperate fight with an overwhelming force of the Abolitionists. These gentlemen were with Col. Russell's command 24 hours, and had a fine opportunity of learning the facts, and report them as follows:

On the 31st of December, Gen. Forrest was returning from his successful expedition for cutting Grant's and Sherman's railroad communications with the North, and destroying their supplies—having destroyed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad bridges and trestles from Jackson to Union City, tearing up the road and burning the cross-ties and iron, and doing the same for the Memphis and Ohio Railroad—capturing and paroling 2,000 prisoners, taking four cannon and a large number of small arms. At Parker's Cross Roads, about thirty miles northwest of Lexington, he encountered a large body of the enemy, seven full regiments, supposed to be 5,000, and they raised the white flag in token of surrender. He approached to receive their arms, when another heavy column, of ten regiments, came on his flank and rear, and began to fire on his men, and the portion who had raised the white flag, treacherously joined in the firing. The gallant Forrest and his brave men returned the fire vigorously. They had only ten rounds of ammunition, fired six rounds, and then fought their way out, with a loss of 500 in killed, wounded and missing. The killed are estimated at about 50, the wounded at 150 to 200. The rest are prisoners. The wounded also fell into the hands of the enemy.

It is said that in fighting their way out, our brave troops massed themselves in a solid column, and charged the enemy's column that had come upon their rear. The cool and intrepid Forrest remained in the rear to collect his scattered men and bring them out, and the enemy closed up their column, after the most of Forrest's men had passed through, and came very near catching him. He escaped by riding at full speed along a ravine, and leaping his horse over a ten rail fence. One, who witnessed his escape, said that the last he saw of Forrest, he was flying over the fence, lying flat on his horse, and hundreds of bullets were flying after him. One bullet passed through his hat. Strange to say, not one man was lost in fighting their way out.

Forrest went over with about 4,500 men, and came back with about 3,000. Beside losing 500 men, one of his mountain howitzers burst in the last fight, and the enemy captured three, leaving him six cannon, his original number. He crossed the Tennessee River at and near Clifton, Tenn., a little northeast of Lexington, on Tuesday night and Friday morning, and camped at Clinton until Sunday morning. The enemy came, 8,000 strong, Saturday afternoon, and formed a line of battle, and some fighting took place across the river, which was 300 yards wide. Forrest brought his artillery to bear on the Abolitionists, and they retired. It is positively asserted that Forrest, with his pistol, killed one Abolitionist across the river. The command rode ninety miles without getting out of their saddles, and with little or nothing to eat. They have returned to Mount Pleasant, Tenn.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 29.

The convalescence of nations is attended, as in the case of individuals, with a collapse of the circulation. Money is the blood of a nation, the Treasury its heart. At present—thanks to the ceaseless industry of Mr. Memminger's presses—every artery through which the circulating medium can be made to pass, *is crammed to overflowing with paper money, the false blood of national life. A fever of unprecedented violence is raging in every part of the Confederacy.* The inflammation of war is manifest in the wild spirit of speculation, in the exorbitant prices of every article of production in consumption, in the merciless charges of the extortioner, in the lavish expenditures of all classes, and in the secret ventures of the soberest men of business. Outwardly, there is the appearance of riotous health; inwardly, a frightful disease is preying upon our vitals. These are flush times, and the energy and enterprise visible on every side are but indications of unnatural strength imparted to the national system by a superfluous circulation.

An armistice or a declaration of peace would change all this in an instant. A hideous collapse will ensue. The fortunes so suddenly acquired by merchants, tradesmen and speculators, will vanish like mists before the sun. The patriotism which has expended itself in gain will meet its deserts, and lovers of justice will be gratified by a fearful exhibition of the law of retribution. Money will become scarce, payments of even small sums will be difficult, if not impossible, enterprises of all sorts will languish, speculations will bring compensatory ruin, long-established houses will find it exceedingly troublesome to tide over the shoals of the hard times, new concerns will be swamped, and on every hand the cry of distress will be heard from thousands whose business capacity is too feeble to suggest expedients for escaping the calamities of a financial crisis far more terrible than any we have ever known.

The collapse must come; it cannot be avoided by any arts within the compass of our statesmen or our financiers. The pendulum will swing back; the reaction will be proportionate to the excitement of the war fever. Many suppose that peace will bring in its train crowds of European and Yankee capitalists, burthened with money and eager to invest in those magnificent enterprises, by which the Southern Confederacy is to be immediately made known to the mercantile and commercial world. Others contend that it will take years to absorb the immense amount of Confederate money which will be left in circulation even after it has been subjected to the reform now proposed by Congress with much hope of execution. Let us not be deceived by either class of dreamers. History tells us what stringency there was in monetary affairs subsequent to the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812, and common sense may teach us the inference that a corresponding stringency will mark the close of the war in which we are now engaged. *As for the superabundance of Confederate money, it will burden the circulation not more than the many millions of "Continental d—mns," unless the present Congress, by decisive measures, reduces it at once to its legitimate limits.* If it is so reduced, and the currency diminished to the hundred millions or so, which will be real money, an estimate of the time required for its absorption may be formed by referring to the statistics of importation into the United States before the war, and comparing them with the amount of cotton now on hand. Three-fourths of the imports in thirty-three States were paid for in cotton, to supply the wants of thirteen States of the Confederacy, making ample allowance for the complete consumption of foreign articles, during three years of the blockade and war. *We have thirty-five hundred thousand bales of cotton alone, say nothing of tobacco, each bale worth nearly, if not quite, a hundred dollars; or, in other words, we have three hundred and fifty millions of dollars in cotton, say a hundred and fifty millions of tobacco, making in all a grand total of five hundred millions of dollars with which to purchase all we need abroad, and to establish in Europe a credit which must, of necessity, put sterling at a discount and restore a specie basis.* With that restoration Confederate paper disappears, and we all know that the days of hard money are days of economy and caution.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 29.

Some days since there were many indications that a simultaneous attack on the lines of Fredericksburgh, Vicksburgh and in North Carolina, was imminent. The great guns hung fire—probably because the explosion has been delayed until the heavy rains and Winter mud had arrived at last in such overwhelming force as to render marching and fighting alike impossible.

It is but a short truce. At the uttermost, the weather and state of the soil can delay the collision only a few weeks. So surely as the sun and wind of Spring dries the ground, the heavy columns which now nearly touch the Confederate lines will be set in motion and forced to show what is in them. No political movement, no action of statesmen, no declaration of the people in the United States, can interfere to prevent the military *denouément* of the actual situation.

In fact, the aspect of the war was never more menacing than at present; and however near the peace may be, it is certain that before it comes, there will be another deluge of blood, and another hecatomb of human victims sacrificed to the Moloch of Northern ambition. Four principal armies of invasion, each independent of the other, both in success and failure, menace the most vital points of the Southern Confederacy.

Vicksburgh is such a point. It is the key of the Mississippi, and our last grip on the great empire beyond it. It has been attacked with enormous force on two occasions and has been defended with courage and success. *It is now to bear the brunt of one of the most formidable armaments, of both land and naval power, yet seen in the West.* The possession of Eastern Tennessee is another grand prize of the campaign. The Government and Generals of the United States appear *to consider it of much greater importance to the existence of the Southern Confederacy than it really is.* But there is no question of the actual fact, that both the country and the railroad, both for supplies and for strategy, is of very high value in this war. The movements of Rosecrans since the battle of Murfreesboro indicate that the complete conquest of that region has become the chief object of his efforts. Before Fredericksburgh, the vast army of two hundred thousand men, under Burnside, is committed to another assault. The hope of victory may be slight, the vista of Richmond in the distance may be dim, but we may be well assured that large host has not been maintained on the bleak hills of Stafford these many months only to be moved away at the approach of Spring. National pride, if no other motive was present, is still sufficiently strong in the heart of the North to compel that army to a supreme attack, in which life and blood will be lavished to reopen the lost road to Richmond, *or at least to recover some of those barren but glorious laurels which the Southern Generals tore from the standard of the United States in the last weeks of the past year.* The fourth point of decisive war is in the State of North Carolina. It is certain that a large Federal force is already collected there, and that a great battle is to be fought in that quarter for the safety of our Southern communications.

It is the current belief that some of these menaced attacks are intended as feints to draw attention from others which are to be realities. *Is it not more reasonable to suppose that they are all real?* Why should not the Washington Government fight each of the armies at its command to the uttermost? The defeat of one does not prevent the success of another. The last hope of the Abolitionist party rests on the appeal to arms of the coming campaign. The idea of a simultaneous movement and desperate effort along the whole line from the Mississippi to the Atlantic has ever been present in the military councils of the United States; its execution has often been prevented by impatience; *but the hour is nearly come when the strength of the Confederacy is to be tried by that tremendous test.*

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30.

If we meet with no great and unexpected disasters; if we do not relax our exertions, *the war must virtually be ended by the 1st of June.* All the signs of the times, the ascendency of the Democratic party at the North, the partial failure of their draft, and the entire cessation of volunteering; the admission by them that a large part of their army goes out of service in May, and that no new recruits can be had to supply their places; the frequent and numerous desertions from their army; their domestic dissensions, their bitter denunciations of Lincoln, his Cabinet, the Abolitionists, and of all New-England; the imminence of national bankruptcy, the ruin of their shipping and commercial interests, and incipient social anarchy, all prove that they can keep up the war but a few months longer. Besides, they know that foreign intervention, however delayed, must come at last. No doubt they desire it, in order to have a pretext for backing out from the contest. *Even Horace Greely admits that they must conquer us in three months, or then make the best peace they can.* Indeed, whether between individuals or nations, a big fight must ever be a short fight; because the parties, putting out all their strength at once, soon become exhausted. *The North is exhausted.* Every one who wants to have a hand in this glorious war should enlist at once, or else an early peace may deprive them of the opportunity of helping to win the independence of the South.

CURIOUS RUMORS AFLOAT.

From the Richmond Dispatch Jan. 3.

Yesterday during the day some excitement was created by the announcement *that Commissioners had arrived in this city from the States of Illinois and Indiana, invested with authority to negotiate a treaty of alliance between those State and the States of the Confederacy within thirty days, unless peace propositions were sooner made by the Administration at Washington.* It was further alleged that the action of the States in question was based upon a deep seated opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation of Lincoln. We are inclined to believe, as the result of inquiry on the subject, *that gentlemen from Illinois and Indiana have recently arrived in this city*, but that they came accredited with the powers attributed to them is not probable, from the fact that we have no account of any State action looking to the appointment of such Commissioners.

MR. FOOTE'S RESOLUTION.

From the Savannah News Jan. 30.

Mr. Foote proposes to send a commission to the Lincoln Government to make known to it on what terms the Confederate States will consent to a peace. *We regard the proposition as utterly ridiculous.* Making all due allowance for the fanaticism and insanity of the Abolitionists of the North, it is absurd to suppose that they so far underrate the spirit of our people as to imagine that they would consent to anything short of an unconditional recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. They need no information on this subject, and any formal reiteration of the settled and irrevocable determination of our people would be humiliating. After the treatment received by our Commissioners to Washington previous to the commencement of the war for our subjugation, we hope to see no other commissioners to the Abe Lincoln Government until they meet to settle the terms of peace. Mr. Foote, like some of our sensation editors, is more zealous than discreet.

SMALL-POX.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Commandant, Capt. Turner, has introduced certain hygienic regulations into the prisons, that have greatly conduced to the health of the prisoners confined there. The small-pox has nearly disappeared since the introduction of the remedy—the burning of leather scraps—of which disinfectant we assume the credit of having first promulgated to general use, by the prominency we gave to it several weeks ago. We perceive that the remedy has been extensively circulated through the South.

Very few prisoners were received yesterday, and but few were sent off northward.

RUMORED ARMISTICE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 29.

Panic among Speculators.—The bare rumor and mention of the ultimate prospect of an armistice has sufficed to throw the army of speculators and extortioners into a panic. An armistice, foreshadowing peace and happiness to the land, looms up with ruin and destruction to those who, like vultures and vampires, have fattened upon the general wreck produced by the war.

A NEGRO FOR CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A correspondent informs us that a Committee was recently appointed in Portsmouth to urge Robert Butt, a negro of that place of worthy repute, and who rendered himself famous for his kindness during the prevalence of the yellow fever, to become a candidate for Congress to represent that District. The negro, more loyal than Segar or Cowper, promptly sent the following response, which our correspondent assures us was copied from the original:

Portsmouth, Dec. 22, 1862.

To John Council, John O. Lawrence, Nicholas Butler and others, Committee:

Gents: Accept my grateful acknowledgements for your flattering invitation to become a candidate to represent the District in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States.

There was a day in the history of our once glorious country when such an invitation would have been received with some consideration, but now things are very different, and to accept such a position when I know, if elected, I cannot represent the voice of the people of this District. In my humble opinion, gentleman, any individual who would suffer his name to be used in this connection, and under the existing circumstances, would disgrace himself, and show but little respect for his friends of the District who are beyond the lines of the United States Government, fighting for our very existence. I must decline your invitation to become a candidate (to be voted for by ballot for a seat in a Congress which knows no law except the higher law, and are every day enacting unconstitutional measures, thereby disgracing the capital of the country. No, gentlemen, I will leave this position to some one who is more anxious to act the traitor, and have his name written high upon the page of infamy, than one who has ever borne within his bosom the true motto of his mother State—"Down with the tyrant."

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ROBERT BUTT.

GEN. MILROY'S OFFICERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 29.

Among the prisoners received at Castle Thunder yesterday was Lieut. De Haines, of the One Hundredth Ohio regiment, and Corporal J. Steene, of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, Yankee deserters from Milroy's command in Western Virginia. The prisoners represent the feeling among the soldiers, many of whom are from Virginia, as being adverse to the war on the "Emancipation" basis, and insist that unless the war is conducted as originally commenced—for the restoration of the Union—they in plain terms "give it up."

LIST OF PRICES IN RICHMOND.

The following list of prices for clothing materials and provisions in Richmond, Jan. 20, is given in a private letter:

Unbleached Cotton, ₽ yard	96@ —
Bleached, ₽ yard	$1 50@$2 00
Calico, ₽ yard	3 00@ —
Delaines, ₽ yard	5 00@ 6 00
Shoes, ₽ pair	20 00@ 30 00
Boots, ₽ pair	50 00@60 00
Children's Shoes, ₽ pair	10 00@ —
Dark Brown Sugar, ₽ lb	1 50@ —
Coffee, ₽ lb	None.
Beef, ₽ lb	60@ —
Pork, ₽ lb	75@ —
Molasses, ₽ gallon	12 00@ —
Flour, ₽ bbl	25 00@ —

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

CONDEMNATION AND IMPRESSMENT OF COTTON.

In the Confederate Senate on Jan. 28, Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, introduced a bill providing for the condemnation of all cotton in the Confederate States, and the payment for the same. This bill provides:

1. That all cotton now within the limits of this Confederacy, except so much as shall be required for domestic use, shall be condemned and appropriated by the Government.

2. That the sale, purchase or concealment of cotton, intended to frustrate the operations of this act, shall be a felony, punishable with fine and imprisonment, and the offender, if the owner of the cotton, forfeit all claim to compensation for the same.

3. That the sale or transfer of cotton to a citizen of the United States shall be misprison of treason, and the offender, on conviction, shall suffer death.

4. That all cotton shall be delivered by the owners at such time and place, and under such regulations, as the President shall direct, and refusal or failure to comply shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

5. That bonds of the Confederate States shall be delivered to the owners of the cotton at the rate of fifteen cents per pound, with interest from the date of delivery.

6. That cotton liable to fall into the hands of the public enemy shall be destroyed by direction of military commanders above the rank of Colonel, the owners to be compensated in the same manner as owners delivering it to the Government.

7. That no cotton shall be exported beyond the Confederacy, except by the Government, and that any person violating this section shall suffer death.

8. That all laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with this act, shall be repealed.

The bill having been read, Mr. Phelan asked that, without being submitted to a Committee, it might be placed upon the calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, thought the bill of too much importance to be put upon the calendar without being first subjected to the scrutiny of a Committee. It involved immense private interests—nothing less than the whole cotton crop, amounting in value to hundreds of millions of dollars. He would not indicate a Committee to which it should be referred, unless the Senator declined to name one.

Mr. Phelan said he only desired that the subject should be brought before the Senate at the earliest practicable moment, and had declined referring it to a Committee, simply because the subject-matter of the bill was not new to the Senators. But on the suggestion of the Senator from South Carolina, he moved its reference to a Select Committee of five.

This disposition was made of the bill.

BEAUREGARD AND THE JEWS.

The following letter from Gen. Buregard's Assistant Adjutant-General, although not of very recent date, has some historical interest:

Headquarters, First Corps Army of the Potomac, Manassas, Sept. 1, 1861.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 23d ult. has been received and duly considered by the General Commanding, who instructed me to reply as follows:

The advanced brigades of the army are now bivouacked in full view of the Capitol of the late United States, and have daily small conflicts with our invading enemy; therefore, to grant your application to give furloughs to the soldiers of the Jewish persuasion from "the 2d to the 15th day of September, so that they may participate in the holy service" of your ancient religion for this period of the year, is impossible, as you and all Hebrews serving with this army will surely understand.

It would seem, indeed, the Ruler of nations and God of battles is guiding and aiding us, as certainly and visibly in these days as when, of old, He released your people from Egyptian bondage; and the General sincerely believes that all Israelites now in this army will do quite as acceptable service to Jehovah, at this momentous juncture, in standing here, at their posts, ready to battle for their homes, their liberties, and their country, as if their time was passed in the strictest observance and celebration of the sublime rites of Judaism for this period of the year.

Confidently trusting in this, and assured that on reflection such must be the conclusion of all of your religion, I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
THOS. JORDAN, A. A. Gen.

To M. I. Mechelbacker, Rabbi Preacher.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

There is reason to believe that the flag-of-truce boat from Fortress Monroe to City Point is a Yankee trick for introducing spies, particularly female spies, into this country. The editor of the *South Carolinian* says:

"On a recent trip on the South Carolina Railroad we were thrown in with a number of female refugees (?) who had come from the North by the flag-of-truce boat to City Point. In conversation with several of them we learned that many Yankee women, who have never been in the South, are visiting their husbands, and who expect to return. They report that the people of the North are sick of the war, but expect us shortly to surrender from starvation.

We had supposed the object of the flag of truce permits was to persons returning to their domicil, and had no idea that *Northern women whose husbands had been caught in our workshops when the war commenced were to be allowed to visit them. It may be all well, but they certainly should not be allowed to communicate again with the North until the war is over.*

We have reason to believe that many improper persons arrived by the last flag of truce boat. Six hundred women are said to have come."

The Charleston *Courier* says: "We have good reasons for suspecting, if not believing, that many spies and doubtful characters, and some females not of doubtful, but of decidedly bad repute, are among the subjects of the late flag of truce. We shall not at present give further details or indications but we beg that a strict watch be kept over all who have recently arrived within our lines, and are not well known. We have been too often betrayed by the credulous courtesy accorded to flags of truce, and to female apparel."

FIRE AT CASTLE THUNDER.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 29.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, an alarm from the Yankee prisoners confined in the building opposite Castle Thunder, led to the discovery that the Confederate prisoners in the Castle had fired the same by communicating fire by some means to an apartment below them on the second floor, occupied by the clerks as a sleeping room. When discovered, a bed and bedstead were in full blaze, and a few minutes would have sufficed to have spread the flames beyond the apartment. By order of Capt. Alexander, *all the avenues of escape were closed upon the prisoners, and ten of the Yankee sailors on the lower floor formed into a squad to pass water in the room.* In a few moments, before the prisoners could get up excitement enough to create a panic and stampede, which was their object, the burning materials were hurled from the windows, and the flames quenched. This diabolical attempt to burn a building containing five or six hundred confined inmates, and which would probably have involved the lives of the incendiaries, as well as scores of others, best illustrates the amount of hellish recklessness and deviltry which is congregated within the walls of Castle Thunder.

The timely discovery of the flames was most fortunate, as the Castle is in close proximity to other buildings filled with prisoners of war.

The loss, as it is, falls upon Mr. Sidney S. Buck, the clerk, who lost his bed and some of his wardrobe; and detective Caphart, who lost some articles of apparel.

THE IRON-CLADS.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of Jan. 31.

By information almost direct from Beaufort Harbor, we learn that the enemy's iron-clads are said to be of much lighter draft than we had supposed, being only nine feet two inches. They have one or two pilots who know this river perfectly, and say they can bring them in. Whether they are white men or negroes we could not ascertain. The boats of the Monitor class are merely floating batteries, without speed or sea-going qualities. They had to be towed around from Fortress Monroe, and dare not venture out from Beaufort while there is any swell outside. They can only operate in perfectly calm weather, otherwise deck, guns, turret and all would roll under. The Yankees at Beaufort say they are coming here the first favorable weather. It is strange that they should talk so much about it.

An Abolition force, consisting of about a thousand cavalry, with a battery of light artillery, made a reconnoissance in force this week as far as Jacksonville, in Onslow County, but almost immediately returned within the Abolition lines at Newbern. They may have come out on a foraging and plundering expedition.

SEIZURE OF GOODS.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* learns from its correspondent in Charlottesville, that Capt. Mallory, Captain of the post, seized on Wednesday, about $20,000 worth of goods, boots and shoes, dry goods, hats, 400 pounds of bi-carbonate soda. These goods were in three wagons, unloading at the store of a merchant in the place, when they were seized. The owner of the goods and wagons had the permit of Col. Eppa Hunton, Garnett and Gen. Stuart, "to bring shoes, hats and other things out of Loudon County, for the soldiers." Capt. Mallory being satisfied that these goods came from Baltimore through Loudon County, and that they were brought to Charlottesville for speculation and not for the use of soldiers, seized and holds them to the order of the Secretary of War.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS DROWNED.

From the Dispatch, Jan. 29.

Acting Coroner Richard D. Sanxay yesterday held an inquest over the remains of two Federal soldiers who were drowned by falling into the James River and Kanawha Canal, on the morning of Tuesday, as they were journeying from the Libby Prison to the Petersburgh Depot, in this city. The inquest was held at the headquarters of the City Battalion, on the south side of the Basin. It was proved by sundry witnesses that the bridge spanning the canal, and whose breaking caused the catastrophe, was fabricated by Moseley & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and had been in use for six years and upward. Abundant evidence was on hand that it had been used on all occasions, without fear of the result, up to the late fatal accident.

In addition to the inquiry made by the Coroner into the death of Daniel LaRuke and George Ephart, of Company K, Thirtieth Indiana Regiment, the two Federal soldiers who lost their lives on the occasion, an effort was made to find out how the "unknown stranger" came to his death. This latter, as was said on yesterday, resembled a Georgia soldier, from his uniform, and had been in the water for several weeks.

The jury, so far as the Federal soldiers were concerned, came to the conclusion that their death was caused by the breaking of the bridge, and their subsequent falling into the canal by reason thereof. As far as the "unknown stranger" was concerned, the jury could not exactly determine, but believe he accidentally fell into the canal and was drowned, and so returned a verdict to that effect.

While the inquest was progressing another body was fished out of the canal, which proved to be that of F. Padicau, of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment. It was ordered to be buried without the formality of an inquest. Three other Federal soldiers yet remain to be accounted for.

THE LATE BATTLE ON THE BLACKWATER.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of the 2d inst., brings some additional rebel particulars in regard to the fight of Gen. Pryor:

"Some two hours or more before the dawn of day, Friday, our pickets were driven in by two regiments of mounted men, and a few minutes thereafter the enemy's artillery opened on our bivouac fires. We immediately replied with guns of Capt. Colt's South Carolina Battery, and one section of Capt. Wright's. The enemy's shell fell thick and fast in our immediate vicinity, but our boys stood manfully to their guns, and gave the vandals as much and as good as they sent.

At daylight the artillery duel ceased, and the fight was then maintained with musketry for about one hour, when the enemy ceased firing and fell back. We held our position, but the enemy not advancing, and showing no disposition to renew the fight, Gen. Pryor retired to Carrsville, eight miles from the Blackwater River, where he remained undisturbed at last accounts.

The following are all the casualties that we have been able to obtain:

There were four killed in the Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment. Among the number is Col. Poage, of Pulaski County, a gallant officer, who distinguished himself in the Western Virginia campaign, under Gen. Floyd. Col. Poage was struck in the thigh by a fragment of shell, which severed the main artery, and he bled to death in a few minutes.

Capt. Dobbins, of the Twenty-seventh Virginia Battalion, from Floyd County, was killed by a Minie ball.

In Wright's Battery, Capt. Wright was slightly wounded in the left leg by a piece of shell. Lieut. Watkins was also slightly wounded. Charles W. Hughes, of Halifax, had a leg broken, and was also wounded in the hip. Geo. B. Watts, of Halifax, was slightly wounded.

The bodies of Col. Poage and Capt. Dobbins reached here yesterday morning on the train from Weldon. They will be forwarded to their friends for interment.

Two of Capt. Colt's battery were slightly disabled, one having been spiked by the breaking of a priming wire, and the other becoming useless from the lodgement of a ball which it was found impossible to remove."

SOURTHERN ARSENALS AND ARMORIES

Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, Richmond, Jan. 31, 1863.

General Orders No. 13.—The following arsenals, armories, depots, &c., are immediately under the charge of the War Department, and its orders will be given directly through the Ordnance Bureau, viz:

Richmond Arsenal, Richmond, Va.
Richmond Armory, Richmond, Va.
Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, Fayetteville, N. C.
Charleston Arsenal, Charleston, S. C.
Augusta Arsenal and Powder Works, Augusta, Ga.
Macon Arsenal, Macon, Ga.
Macon Armory, Macon, Ga.
Macon Laboratory, Macon, Ga.
Columbus Arsenal, Columbus, Ga.
Atlanta Arsenal, Atlanta, Ga.
Mount Vernon Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Ala.
Montgomery Arsenal, Montgomery, Ala.
Selma Arsenal, Selma, Ala.
Jackson Arsenal, Jackson, Miss.
Greensboro Depot, Greensboro, N. C.
Danville Depot, Danville, Va.
Lynchburg Depot, Lynchburg, Va.
Little Rock Arsenal, Little Rock, Ark.
Texas Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.

The Quartermasters' depots at Augusta, Atlanta and Columbus, Georgia, and at Montgomery and Huntsville, Alabama, having been established by the direction of the War Department, to supply the necessities of the army at large, are placed under the special control of the Quartermaster-General, though subject to the inspection of the commanding officers of the departments in which they are located. Issues from these depots will be made by order of the Quartermaster-General, upon requisitions of Chief Quartermasters, approved by commanding Generals.

By order. (Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 24.

Eight Yankees who were taken within four miles of St. Augustine, between the Jacksonville and Picolata Roads, a few days ago, by Capt. Dixon's company of cavalry, arrived by the Gulf road on Saturday evening last, under charge of Capt. S. W. Mays, and were taken over to Charleston yesterday, to be turned over to Gen. Beauregard. They were on their way to attend a sugar boiling in the vicinity of St. Augustine, and were mounted on very valuable horses when they were surprised. The following is a list of their names:

Lieut. Virgil U. Cate, Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.
Private Ossian F. French, Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.
C. C. Renley, Sutler's clerk, Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.
Samuel T. Reddell, Sutler, Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.
Ephraim Pettgell, deserter, Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.
Horace M. Prescott, deserter, Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.
Charles Russell, United States mail carrier.
John Creigan, United States mail carrier.

We learn through them that the Yankees are shipping negroes from St. Augustine to attach them to the black regiments at Port Royal.

Lieut. Cate says he is in for the war for the Union and the flag, but is opposed to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and that the same feeling and views are general among the United States officers at St. Augustine.

The deserters above-mentioned say that many of the troops would also desert, but are taught to believe that our troops are starving and living on parched corn.

TORIES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

A band of tories, about seventy in number, under an outlaw named Taylor, were attacked on the 23d in Johnson County, Tenn., by forty of our men, under Col. Folk. A letter says:

"The tory cavalry and infantry were parading in a field near the Fish Springs. Col. Folk ordered his men to swim the river and charge them. The tories seeing this, abandoned their horses and took shelter upon the summit of a large ridge. Folk's men were then dismounted, and charged up the ridge, completely dispersing the tories. All of their horses were captured. Four of the tories were killed, and a number wounded and captured. The captured were immediately hung by order of Col. Folk. Taylor was killed."

OBITUARY.

From the Dispatch.

Among the victims of the present war we have to number Lieut.-Col. St. George Tucker, who died on Saturday week in Charlottesville. He was formerly Clerk of the House of Delegates. He was among the earliest in the war, and served with honor in the Peninsula, where he contracted the sickness which terminated, after some months, in his death.

EXTORTION AND SPECULATION.

From the Dispatch.

The state of affairs brought about by the speculation and extortion practiced upon the public cannot be better illustrated than by the following grocery bill for one week for a small family, in which the prices before the war and those of the present are compared:

1860.		1863.	
Bacon, 10 lbs. at 12½c.	$1 25	Bacon, 10 lbs. at $1	$10 00
Flour, 30 lbs., at 5c	1 50	Flour, 30 lbs. at 12½	3 75
Sugar, 5 lbs. at 8c	40	Sugar, 5 lbs. at $1 15	8 75
Coffee, 4 lbs. at 12½c	50	Coffee, 4 lbs. at $5	20 00
Tea, (green,) ½ lb. at $1	50	Tea, (green,) ½ lb. at $16	8 00
Lard, 4 lbs. at 12½c	50	Lard, 4 lbs. at $1	4 00
Butter, 3 lbs. at 25c	75	Butter, 3 lbs. at $1 75	5 25
Meal, 1 peck at 25c	25	Meal, 1 peck at $1	1 00
Candles, 2 lbs. at 15c	30	Candles, 2 lbs. at $1 25	2 50
Soap, 5 lbs. at 10c	50	Soap, 5 lbs. at $1 10	5 50
Pepper and salt (about)	10	Pepper and salt (about)	2 50
Total	$6 55	Total	$68 25

So much we owe the speculators who have staid at home to prey upon the necessities of their fellow citizens.

YANKEE DIABOLISM.

The Lavacca correspondent of the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* gives an interesting description of a peculiar shell which the "Abolitionists" have been throwing into the town of Lavacca. "The shell is filled with explosive bullets, resembling the Minié ball in shape, filled with powder, with a piece of punk used to stop the hole. The effect of this sort of thing is, when the bullet is fired the punk takes fire, and about the time the bullet is supposed to bury itself in a rebel it explodes, making a terrible and incurable wound. With such savage appliances does our enemy seek to destroy us."

RAID UPON THE VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* learns from the Mail Agent on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, who came east Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, that it was reported the Yankees were advancing upon the salt works in Washington County, and were stated to have been within four miles of them Tuesday night. Gen. Floyd is at the place with the State Line, and it is supposed, if the report has any foundation, has with him a force sufficient to protect the works.

PRISONERS.

From the Dispatch.

Eight hundred Abolition soldiers remain in the military prison of this city. They will be sent off on Saturday next, the Yankee steamboat Captain having promised to call for them at that time at City Point.

"AN HONEST PEOPLE."

From the Dispatch.

Harper's Weekly, of Jan. 17, contains the following advertisement:

Confederate (Rebel) Money.—Fac simile Treasury Notes, exactly like the genuine, $500 Confederate Notes of the denomination, sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of $5, by W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-street, New-York.

Harper's Weekly calls itself the "Journal of Civilization"—Yankee civilization, of course. In no other country in the world could such an announcement appear in a newspaper. Such unblushing rascality may well defy the world for a parallel. A people who glory in the practice and avowal of Penitentiary crimes have been unknown till now in the history of mankind.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Dispatches from Charleston, dated Jan. 28, announce the arrival at a "Confederate port" of two steamers which had run the blockade, one on her first trip.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Chattanooga *Rebel* says the Federal pickets extend out of Murfreesboro a few miles in the direction of Shelbyville and Manchester. No further advance has been made except on the McMinville road. Here they have sent a brigade sixteen miles to Reedyville. "This band is represented to be foraging in a most approved style of vandalism in Wilson and DeKalb Counties."

—Gen. Buford, with a large force of cavalry, is stationed at Beech Grove, eighteen miles south of Murfreesboro, and fourteen from Reedyville. His scouts are engaged in active reconnoitering duty. A Tennessee paper says our cavalry recently made a dash for a large fleet of transports below the Harpeth Shoals, Tennessee, causing them to throw overboard their cargoes of stores, and hastily retreat. Our troops then crossed to the north side of Cumberland River by swimming their horses through the much-swollen stream, overpowered the guard, and captured and destroyed an immense collection of subsistence, just loaded for transportation to Nashville by wagons.

—The Army of Tennessee is composed of three corps, under Polk at Murfreesboro, Hardee at Shelbyville, and Kirby Smith at Manchester—the whole under Joe Johnston, with Bragg as second. Gen. Heth commands in East Tennessee.

—Miss Ida Vernon was presented with a magnificent set of jewelry, set with pearls, upon the close of her engagement at Mongomery, Ala., last week.

—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston will command the Army of Middle Tennessee in person.

—Of Gen. Elzey, the *Dispatch* says: "This distinguished officer has already recovered from his severe wounds, and will in a few days be ready to take his command in the field."

—At Charlottesburgh, Va., on Jan. 17, two negroes, a man and girl, were sold for the round sum of $5,690. The man brought $3,150, the girl $2,540. These are the highest prices ever obtained in this or any other country.

—The Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat*, of January 27, says:

"Maj.-Gen. Daniel H. Hill is now on a visit to his home in this place, after a continued absence of nearly two years. Always of a feeble constitution, his recent arduous duties in the field has rendered recreation and rest positively necessary. It is hoped that he may be fully restored and invigorated, for the country cannot do without his services."

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Destruction of the Brig Carrie Ann.

From the Boston Traveller.

A letter just received from Capt. F. A. Small, Master of the ship *Carrie Ann*, burnt by the pirate *Florida*, says:

Cardenas, Jan. 23, 1863.

You will be surprised to learn by this that the *Carrie Ann* is destroyed—burned by the Confederate steamer *Florida*, and in the very harbor of Cardenas. She hove us to last night just at dark, right about of Stone Key, bearing southwest, half mile distant, in seven or eight fathoms water, wind strong from the north, giving me just fifteen minutes to clear my boat and take what clothes I could collect in that time, reserving my chronometer, barometer, sextant, spyglass, charts, &c. You can judge what clothes I could save in that time, man the boat and leave in twenty minutes. She was in a light blaze, having fired the cabin and mainsail. We were boarded at 6¼ P. M., and at 7½ P. M. the brig was ashore four or five miles up the outer harbor, S. by E. from Stone Key, and there she burned all night. We were all night in the boat, with a strong wind and rough sea, and arrived at this place this morning.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Journal*:

"The account of this vessel (the *Florida*) in your Friday's paper, is incorrect as to her size, rig and armament. Instead of measuring 1,100 tons, she is not more than 700 or 800 tons burden. The *Oneida's* tonnage is but 1,032 tons, and she is a much larger vessel than the *Oreto*—higher out of water, longer, probably has more beam, and her draft is two to three feet greater.

The *Oreto* cannot have any eleven-inch guns in her armament, as the rebels never have cast any cannon of that calibre, and none are cast abroad. She has one heavy pivot gun forward, probably a rifled 100-pounder, of the Blakely pattern, and six or eight broadside guns, which look like English 32-pounders, of 42 cwt., but are said to be rifled and to carry shot or shell weighing 64 or 68 pounds. It is doubtful whether she has a pivot gun aft or not. I think not. In a close engagement the *Oneida* ought to be more than the equal of the *Oreto*; but the latter, from her superior speed, would be able to choose her distance and position, and in a smooth sea, use her heavier rifled guns with great effect.

The *Oneida* rolls very heavily in a sea way, and, as Capt. Hazard remarks, could not use her pivot-guns with effect or at all, if there should be much sea on. Her greatest speed under steam, in smooth water and under the most favorable circumstances, *is ten and a half knots*, though her sister ship, the *Iroquois*, can, under the same advantages, make fourteen. This is owing, so the engineers say, to some defect in the condensing apparatus of the *Oneida*.

The *Oreto* is barkentine (not bark) rigged. That is to say, she has long lower masts, and square yards on the foremast only. Her masts rake considerably, and she has two funnels forward of her mainmast, one before the other, which also rake; and carries four boats on davits, one on each quarter and one on each waist. She has a low, pretty English hull, and is a regular man-of-war built vessel. When on the stocks, it was currently given out that she was building for the Italian Government. The *Alabama* is a larger vessel, and, if accounts are true, carries forty more men."

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"Capt. Brown, of the brig *Estella*, burnt by the pirate *Florida*, says his vessel and cargo were worth over $130,000. Capt. Maffit returned the personal effects of Capt. Brown, but kept his chronometer and charts. He said he hoped the *Esetlla* was owned by Abolitionists. Capt. Maffit told Capt. Brown that when he run into Mobile with the *Oreto* (now *Estella*) the fire of the gunboats under Commander Preble seriously damaged his vessel. One shot penetrated her port side amidships, making a hole large enough to role a bale of cotton through; another ball struck the after part of the vessel, entering the cabin and damaging it severely. The rigging, spars and smoke-stack were also materially damaged. One man had his head taken off by a ball, and another his leg."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Troops—Amusements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1863.

As is usual elsewhere, thanks to the weakness and wickedness of poor human nature, accommodating persons and institutions cluster around Camp Douglas, the post selected for the California Volunteers, and it is really too much to suppose that every officer and private is entirely unimpressible when Bacchus and Venus hang out their colors. So to prevent, as far as possible, any little accidents derogatory to discipline and military efficiency, Col. Connor, at a dress parade on Monday, declared, by special order, that the military reserve connected with the post above-named, was extended to embrace an area of four miles square. If not all, much of this district is comprised within the corporate limits of Great Salt Lake City, which circumstance may hereafter furnish ground of complaint and remonstrance. In accordance with the above-named order, certain persons residing and following equivocal callings within the new boundaries were invited to retire and establish preemption rights elsewhere. As the troops are now tolerably "fixed" for the Winter, more attention is paid to drill, and by next Summer the California Volunteers in the Utah Department will, doubtless, prove a very efficient body of troops, should their services be required in the field. On the arrival, last Saturday, of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, considerable powder was burned at Camp Douglas, to evince the satisfaction of the soldiery over the probable new phase of the war.

The amusements of the season run in the two usual main channels—dancing and theatricals. The Social Hall and the Thirteenth Ward "Assembly Rooms" are certainly paying their way just now, for they are almost constantly exhibiting scenes of the rather sober revelry of the beauty and the chivalry of Mormondom. As to the theatre, it is in full semi-weekly blast. "Old Phil's Birthday," "The Charcoal Burner" and "Simpson & Co." have been the attractions the past week. Good houses. But higher flights are promised. "Virginius" is to be "done" next week. I almost fear to patronize the institution on that particular night, lest I should feel that somebody ought to strangle the doer of *Virginius* for his presumption. I am apprehensive, too, that *Virginia's* fate will scarcely be mourned, ungallant though such apprehension may be rated.

By the bye, would it not be a good and novel thing for some of the stars of the first magnitude in the dramatic firmament to come this way occasionally, *en route* to California? The Pike's Peak and Washoe El Dorados lie on the route. Gold could be found in both diggings. Perhaps little would spring to the surface here. But for a first-class actor to play in Salt Lake City, this City of the Saints, and before the patriarchal Brigham and his liberal family, would be something to boast of; indeed, it would be the next thing to playing in Jerusalem or Mecca. Here is a theatre which, next Winter, if Providence favors, will take passing visitors by surprise. And Brigham himself could doubtless be negotiated with, for, with all his faults, he is no churl when his principles are respected. But, should a first-class actor give a passing call here, with the intention of shining for a night or two, let him bring with him a female counterpart qualified to aid his shining, or he will certainly wish he had been persuaded so to do.

Is it Winter or Spring with us? By the weather alone we can scarcely tell. Though we have a stormy moon, there is little snow, and the daylight dissipates the slight night's frost. To-day, however, the air is sensibly colder. A norwester is scattering fresh crystals of snow. Slight, nevertheless, is the fall, and the prospect of knee-deep wading is dim. The sleigh-bells gingled merrily for a few days, and the youngsters were very busy coasting. But Sol has dissolved the bright prospects of the sliders, and once more the wheels supplant the runners.

Dry times for us from the East. Six days passed without a mail. Yesterday morning, however, relieved us and brought two days' papers. As the snows descend in the mountains the coaches extend their running time. But if they will come through safely, regularly, and in somewhat decent time, I am not disposed to complain.

Geology has been discoursed upon for two evenings at the Seventies' Lecture Hall—the speakers Messrs. T. B. Broderio and N. N. Jones. Astronomy appears to be in favor, and will, perhaps, receive attention ere long. These lectures are conducted in orthodox Mormon fashion—sing, pray, discourse, sing, exhort, benediction, good-night, go home. Of course, repetition destroys the singularity of this peculiar way of doing. Incongruous as it may appear, however, the singing is all devotional and strictly Mormon in sentiment, though sometimes the lectures are as strictly worldly or scientific.

Legislative matters drag their slow length along. A bill is under way concerning Justices of the Peace.

Among the late arrivals are Lieut.-Col. Evans, Second California Volunteers, to command said regiment at Camp Douglas; Capt. George Wallace, to act as Quartermaster at said camp; Mr. Badger, Capt. Wallace's Secretary; Mr. Lockhart, Indian Agent for Nevada, going to Washington; Mr. Wright, connected with the *Territorial Enterprise*, Virginia, Nevada, on his way East.

Close of the Session of the Legislature—Taxes—Retirement of Judge Kinney—Mormon Newspapers—The Weather, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

To-morrow closes the present session of the Territorial Legislature. The duties of the members have not been very onerous, at least, very little work has been done. To be sure, toward the close there is a turning up of sleeves that looks like hard work, and it is probable that at the last hour the law-making business will assume an unwonted briskness. Among the bills passed are one assigning the two new judges to their districts, one protecting the telegraph, and another to provide for the organization of telegraph companies within the territory. Judge Drake is assigned to the first judicial district, comprising the the central settlements of the territory, and Judge Waite to the second or southern district, in which are the cotton settlements recently established or strengthened.

There is much discussion over the Territorial taxes. Last year, county and city taxes were abolished, and a Territorial tax of one per cent. was levied, two-thirds payable in cash and the one-third in Territorial paper. But the Territory would issue no paper the past year, thus necessitating many payments wholly in cash. This tax was to meet that levied directly by he General Government.

The territorial tax will probably be reduced to one-half per cent., and the counties be permitted to lay on a few mills again. As for the city, that is rich enough. Licenses, fines and the sale of whisky are competent to satisfy even an alderman.

It is stated that Judge Kinney has resigned the Chief Justiceship. So there will be another vacancy for some office-seeker. Had not the Judge been a dispenser of the law in Utah, he might possibly, in behalf of Nebraska, have taken his seat among the law-makers in Washington. If he is not ambitious, then he must have become dissatisfied about some-

thing—salary too slender, or some other unpleasant circumstance.

On Wednesday, Mr. Bernard Snow did "Virginius" tolerably well. Brigham's daughter Alice did "Virginia" intolerably ill. Those noted Romans are to be done again on Saturday. "Don't Judge by Appearances" followed on Wednesday night. Scarcely a soldier could be seen among the audience, as the new board theatre at Camp Douglas opened the same evening for the first time, with a grand concert, followed by the farce of "The Black Statue." Tickets, boxes, 75 cents; parquet, 50 cents. "Seats reserved for ladies." As the camp and the city theatres are both open on the same two nights of the week, the volunteers will be more apt to stay "to hum" in camp, than to stray off to the city in quest of excitement.

Three or four years ago this city was enlightened by three weekly local newspapers—the *Deseret News* and *Mountaineer*, both Mormon, and the *Valley Tan*, in the Gentile interest. The *News'* circulation was between three and four thousand, price $6 per annum; the *Mountaineer* between two and three thousand circulation, price the same; the *Tan* four or five hundred circulation, price $8. The *Valley Tan*, it is almost superfluous to say, was far from being a paying institution, and as its backers wearied of "shelling out," the concern was soon a "goner, sure." The *Mountaineer* succumbed to a "paper famine." The *News*, roughly handled a time or two, by the same gaunt enemy, retired in good order for a brief space, and then resumed active operations.

But the talk now is that the *News* will soon have a local rival, representing those who may be outside of the pale of the "True Church." It appears, however, that the establishment of another journal at Salt Lake in the present and prospective state of the paper market, will not prove a very shrewd or successful speculation.

The ground is not yet completely covered with snow, the frosts are but moderate, the roads are soft every day, and the air is but slightly cold. Last Saturday was as beautiful a Spring day as could be wished. Even in Cache Valley, in the north, a place of long winters and deep snows, the earth is bare, and the roads are muddy. The middle of January having arrived, there can scarcely now be a hard winter, though there yet may be an abundance of snow.

Since the expeditions of the California Volunteers to chastise the Indians northward, the red-skins have been exceedingly mad against the pale faces, and are stated to have formed the intention of killing every white man found immediately north of Bear River, till revenge is satisfied. Not only have they threatened, but the tomahawk has been at its bloody work. George Clayton and Henry Bean, carrying an express from Bannock City to the Utah settlements, were intercepted by the Indians and killed, near the head of Marsh Valley, and not far from the settlements in Cache Valley. It is reported that this express was bringing some two hundred letters and a thousand dollars in treasure, of course all seized as booty.

It is also stated that a company of ten persons, or most of them, were recently killed in that region, and further a company with ten wagons and several hundred dollars in gold dust were attacked, one white being killed and four wagons robbed by the savages. These Indians must be either chastised or conciliated, whichever will most conduce to the peace and security of the district.

OBITUARY.

Tribute to the Late Gen. Wm. R. Terrill.

It will hereafter be our privilege and our duty faithfully to cherish the fame of those martyr-patriots who have sacrificed themselves that the nation might live. There was a modest and high-souled hero who laid down his life on the battle-field of Perryville, and whose career deserves to be held in loving memory. It is right that the purity of nature, the earnestness of principle and the endearing character of Gen. Terrill should be declared beyond the circle of his friends, for he now belongs to the nation in whose cause he so calmly and bravely died. Tried by the sternest and most painful tests, he was found faithful among the faithless, bravest among the brave. This young soldier was no common man, for it is unfortunately a rare thing to find a life so entirely and yet gracefully subordinated to the highest principles of religious duty. Even now, when our noblest and bravest are falling like the leaves in Autumn, it is not intrusion to set forth for public consideration the facts of a life so worthy in its continuance and so noble in its close.

Born at Covington, Va., April 21, 1834, young Terrill went to West Point as a Cadet in 1849, and graduated into the Third Artillery in 1853. He was Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy in 1855–'6, and served against the Seminoles in Florida during the Winter of 1856, and the Summer of 1857. From 1858 to April, 1861, he was an assistant on the Coast Survey, and as such was employed in the office in the Hudson River triangulation, and as chief of a party in the triangulation of Charlotte Harbor, Fla. In this capacity, his good judgment, industry and success amid many difficulties, secured for him the high esteem of his chief, and of the many others who knew how well he discharged his duty.

It was while he was thus employed that the baleful fires of secession blazed out, confusing the weak and alluring the faithless. Be it remembered, to the honor of Gen. Terrill, that he never wavered from his patriotic duty; and though his heart was torn by the menace of a father's curse, and the powerful beseechings of family pleading, he held fast to what he felt was his sworn duty. Our fierce declaimers against the treason of those Southern army officers who resigned to enter the Confederate service, little realize the powerful motives at work where the ties of kindred, of home, of State, of all early associations, were drawn with intense energy to lead away from an allegiance too easily declared forfeit. It was a terrible ordeal, and those were truly moral heroes who defied all adjurations and passionate persuasions, and held with single heart to a sworn allegiance against all appeals of consanguinity and early friendship. It was not that the tender and awful voices of his child-home had lost their sway in Terrill's heart, for that was gentle and loving; but that he bowed himself humbly before the greater claims of plighted faith and patriotic duty. His nature and his life were truly religious, and this it was which held him firmly at his post. Noble and generous natures will honor him more for this religious loyalty, maintained at the cost of the dearest human ties, than even for the calm trust and brave patience which glorified his death.

He commanded temporarily the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers at Washington Arsenal, in May, 1861; was Acting Inspector-General of the Washington Department, in June, 1861; was appointed Captain Fifth Artillery, and commanded Battery H, Fifth Artillery, after July 1, 1861; was Commandant of Artillery at the Camp of Instruction, near Louisville, in November; was Chief of Artillery of the Second Division of the Army of the Ohio, from December, 1861, to June, 1862; was Gen. Nelson's Chief of Artillery for the defence of Cincinnati; was ordered to Lexington, and assisted in withdrawing our troops from that place; was appointed Brigadier-General early in September; was engaged in the defence of Louisville, and marching thence with his brigade was mortally wounded Oct. 8, 1862, at the battle of Chaplin's Hills or Perryville.

He was a truly skillful artillerist, and won solid titles to professional distinction by the singular efficiency which he gave to his battery in a short time. In the great and sanguinary battle of April 7, near Pittsburgh Landing, his services were very important, and even essential to saving the day. Gen. Nelson's report says: "This (Terrill's) battery was a host in itself. It consists of four 12-pounder brass guns, and two Parrott guns. Its fire was terrific. It was handled superbly. Wherever Capt. T. turned his battery, silence followed on the part of the enemy."

It is hardly needful here to recall the details of the battle of Perryville. Terrill's brigade of raw troops was crushed by an overwhelming concentration of Bragg's forces. While he, with sublime but vain courage, was striving to stay the disorderly retreat, a piece of a shell struck him near the heart, inflicting a wound which soon proved fatal. He knew the deficiency of training in his brigade, and the evening before the fatal battle, remarked that he expected to have to sacrifice his life in consequence. To the Chaplain's admonition that he should prepare for coming death, he replied, "I have been prepared to die for a long time." If to live a right and religious life is to be prepared, he was indeed ready.

Terrill was of good stature and well formed. His hair was flaxen and waving, his eyes a tender blue, his complexion rich, and his whole expression kind and gentle, but downright and decided. He had a winning frankness of manner, a steady cheerfulness under all circumstances, and a native cordiality which made it easy to like him. His intellect was clear, practical and judicious. His private life was exemplary; of his domestic life we may not speak, except to say that he was married to a daughter of the late Capt. Wm. S. Henry, of the army.

Many friends will cherish his memory all the more tenderly because his kindred disavow him, and because he died amid the wreck of an incoherent brigade, which he strove by hopeless and fruitless daring to reinstate. Could he have fallen directing the terrific fires of his splendid battery, it would have seemed kinder; but soldiers of duty such as he, die not for dramatic effect; they accept in patience the work assigned, dying unhonored martyrs if need be, well knowing that our Heavenly Father reads the inmost heart and gives eternal benediction to the self-denying and sincere. God be thanked for each noble soul which thus strengthens our faith in human nature, and let us not, amid the confusions of to-day, forget the sanctities of humanity which are now passing into history and which future generations of the good and wise will prize above all price. E. B. H.

A Tribute to Lieut. Edward Lea.

Lieut.-Commander Edward Lea was born in the City of Baltimore, on the 30th day of January, 1838. His father, Gen. Albert M. Lea, graduated in the Topographical Engineers at West Point, and his mother was a grand-daughter of Samuel Shoemaker, Esq., Mayor of Philadelphia before the formation of the Government. Having conceived a fondness for the Navy, Edward Lea entered the Academy at Annapolis in 1851, and graduated therefrom June 9, 1855.

From this time until the day of his decease he was employed in active service upon various stations, having passed rapidly through the several grades of Master and Lieutenant to that of Lieutenant-Commander, to which position he was commissioned July 16, 1862, not quite eleven years from the date of his entry into the service.

Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he was master on board the frigate *Hartford*, then the flag ship of the East India squadron, which vessel was recalled shortly afterwards by command of the Department. Upon her arrival in Delaware Bay, all the officers attached to the ship were required, before landing, to take the oath of allegiance, and to his lasting honor, be it known, that of six then present he was one of two who went manfully forward and subscribed his name in full, remarking afterwards that when it was proposed he "gave one glance at the old flag flying at the peak," and obeyed its silent, though patriotic summons.

Shortly after this he was assigned to the *Harriet Lane*, then attached to the Potomac flotilla, from whence, running the blockade gauntlet with the *Pensacola*, he was ordered with his vessel to the Gulf, where he took quite a conspicuous part in the bombardment and capture of Forts St. Philip and Jackson and the City of New-Orleans.

From this scene of active operations he was ordered to the blockade off Pensacola, and thence to Galveston, where, after a most gallant and heroic defence, fighting his vessel to the very end against the enemies of his country, he fell overpowered, on the 1st of January, breathing his last upon the deck of the vessel he had so long defended.

We might well pause here and point with pride to the undimmed record of his faithful career in the public service as the most imperishable monument to his worth and gallantry, but our admiration of his many virtues and exalted patriotism, tempts us to add, that in all the higher qualities which adorn the Christian and ennoble man, Edward Lea stood foremost! Of a warm and impulsive nature—a generous, noble-hearted disposition, a devoted son and a faithful friend, his memory will ever be cherished by those who met him in the private walks of life, as it must be honored by his companions in the service. Early impressed with the truth of the saying, "it is man's highest glory to be *good*," he became a devoted and consistent member of the church in his fourteenth year, from which time he walked steadfastly to the end, never swerving from the chosen path of rectitude and fulfilling every Christian obligation with a zeal and devotion worthy of example to the world.

Z. B.

Carriages at the Opera.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may well seem astonishing that the columns of the *Herald* should contain original matter deserving of commendation, but in these strange times we must not be surprised at anything, and it is certain that for some time that paper has continued to put forth very just and vigorous suggestions on the necessity of better regulations for our rail-cars, omnibuses, hackney-coaches, and even private carriages, by day and night, especially the latter. It would be well if the rest of our Press followed up this movement. Such a confusion as took place at the Italian opera yesterday (and doubtless will take place again to-morrow) is equally disgraceful and dangerous, and ought not to be allowed in a civilized city. It was bad enough at setting down. From Fourth-avenue to Irving-place, some of the coachmen had the common sense and decency to establish a file, but others arriving late, were continually endeavoring to break this file, on the principle of a bayonet charge. Military writers tell us that bayonets are seldom actually crossed, for whichever side has the pluck to charge, the other usually gives way. Similarly the impatient hack-driver throws himself bodily on the first private-looking vehicle he can find, expecting that the coachman's regard for his horses and carriage will make him turn out and yield his place to the intruder. In the thickest of this struggle, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Irving-place, a hackman with baggage and passengers from some depot, charged the file transversely and broke through it by nearly upsetting a one-horse coupé, horse and all. But all this was nothing to what occurred on taking up. The whole breadth of Irving-place, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, was crowded with carriages, full and empty, each striving to get before the other, each keeping the other back. Empty carriages blocked the way to Fourteenth-street, and prevented the full ones from getting out. One enterprising Jehu attempted to establish a cut-off at the west corner of Fourteenth-street, by scaling the side-walk, and there was no Policeman to say nay, but the effort was too great for the livery horses, and after getting his front wheels over the curb-stone, he was obliged to fall back again into what old Sophocles calls the "equestrian surge," and worse confound the confusion. Meanwhile, one Policeman stood somewhere in the middle of Fourteenth-street, bawling to the coachmen to "drive on," *after* they had extricated themselves from the throng—a most superfluous recommendation.

Now, for all this, there is neither reason nor excuse. Our opera-house is *infinitely* better situated for access than either of the three principal operas in Paris—(the *French Academy*, *Comic Opera*, and *Italians*.) A few simple rules would make all straight—such as that carriages taking up and setting down should be compelled to approach in single file within a certain distance; that after the opera empty carriages should not be allowed to block the egress of full ones into Fourteenth-street, and that during the half hour before and after the opera, no vehicles outside of those in the opera file should be permitted to pass through Irving-place, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. A very few extra policemen could readily enforce such rules. The American public is one of the easiest in the word to regulate, *if anybody will take the responsibility of regulating it*. The Central Park is a proof of this. Its regulations are very much stricter than those enforced in the public promenades of any Western-European capital; yet, they are submitted to, and on the whole cheerfully submitted to.

Amid the countless instances of mismanagement in our city affairs, it may seem trivial to call attention to this one. The carriage-owner, when his wheels are broken or his horses lamed, feels that he is paying toll to the railroad companies, who have monopolized almost every avenue of egress from the city. The pedestrian, who, tempted out by the fine weather of a thaw, finds it almost impossible to cross the first street without stilts, may console himself with the reflection that his share of the taxes which should have removed the slush of days and weeks has gone into the pockets of Hackley. The invalid, whose lungs are chilled by the emanations of melting snow, or poisoned by the effluvia of long-undisturbed filth, may rejoice to think that he renders tribute to King Fernando. The risk of broken bones to a few hundred opera-goers, may seem an inappreciable evil among so many. But it is an evil that can be remedied, while the others are probably too deeply seated to be extirpated in this generation, or until that "good time" comes which the poet Mackay promised so long ago, but does not appear to have brought with him.

CARL BENSON.

Speculation in Gold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This, of course, cannot be altogether prevented. Within certain limits it may be permitted. At any rate the buying and selling of gold, *bonâ fide*, in business transactions, cannot be censured. But what are we to think of the present state of things in Wall-street? The report of the stock and brokers' exchange, in this afternoon's paper, states that nearly $4,000,000 of "American gold" was sold within the week. Probably not one-third part of this sum was disturbed in the vaults of the banks where it was lying, but it remains just where it was a week ago. It is rumored that some of the banks themselves are engaged in this speculative business. It is understood that bank certificates of gold on deposit are issued, and these become the basis of large operations in the street. Surely this is all wrong. As well might a few dealers in flour, who held nearly all in the market, issue certificates of flour in store, to be used for purposes of speculation at the Flour Exchange, and not for *bonâ fide* sales. Nor would it be difficult in this way to force the price of flour up to famine rates.

If these rumors are true our banks are sowing to the wind, and soon they will reap the whirlwind. We shall soon see the rise of prices in all departments of industry, the unsettling of the wages of labor, the suffering of the masses, the bitter feeling of the poor against the rich—going on from bad to worse until it may require a military force to keep the peace of the City. Let this note of warning be heeded in time. But if our Wall-street men think they understand their own interests best, and do not care for the coming storm, let us ask if our National and State Legislatures have no duty to perform in repressing this kind of gambling? The community at large ought to be protected from its inevitable results. The credit of all Government issues of currency, moreover, is deeply involved. Speculators in gold have done more to break down the credit of the Government, and thereby the Government itself—yes, far more in the last week—than the pestilent State of South Carolina could do in a year.

AN OBSERVER OF WALL-STREET.
Jan. 31, 1863.

Taylor & Hodgetts' Explosives.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of your New-Orleans correspondent, published on Saturday last, contains some charges against a firm in this City, which should not be left unnoticed. It is asserted with considerable prominence, that Messrs. Taylor & Hodgetts have been constructing torpedoes for the use of the rebels, some of which have been found in the Bayou Teche, in places where much harm might have resulted to the Union troops. The facts are simply these:

Messrs. Taylor & Hodgetts are the inventors of an air-tight fruit can, which they manufactured and sold extensively some five years ago, long before the rebellion was thought of, at least in the North. The rebels have appropriated some of these old cans to the destructive use of which your correspondent speaks, and have thus seemingly implicated loyal people in their barbarous mode of warfare. As none of these articles have been made for a long time, and as the misstatement in your columns has already made its appearance in the Brooklyn papers, where the parties are well known, justice demands that this correction should be made public. X.

New-York, Feb. 3, 1863.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

Importation of Supplies and Exportation of Cotton—Union Men Ready to Rise.

Mr. Kimmey, the United States Consul at Monterey, Mexico, under date of Nov. 4, 1862, writes as follows:

"It is astonishing to see the enormous quantities of goods that go from here into Texas. Millions of dollars worth of cotton is sold here monthly; all of which is sent back to the rebels, by their agents here, in the shape of powder, lead, coffee, blankets, shoes, rope, sugar, cotton goods of all kinds, and, in fact, everything that can be used by their army. An order is here now for six hundred thousand blankets, all of which can be had, and with a sufficient amount of money to pay for them.

Most of the goods go from here across the river at Fort Duncan. Only a few cross at Laredo or Roma. Until this trade is cut off, Texas will not feel the blockade, at least the Western part. If a Federal force could only be sent to Fort Brown, it would have the effect to stop the trade almost entirely.

You can hardly have an idea of the way Union men are treated in Texas. They are hung on the slightest suspicion, and by bodies of irresponsible men, who, were they in a country where law was respected, would not be allowed outside of a prison yard. You have probably heard of the way that a small body of Union men were treated by the Texas Rangers and a part of J. McDuff's company, at the head of the Nueces. I learn from a gentleman here, who had a conversation with an officer who was present at the massacre, that twelve passports from Provost-Marshals of Western Texas were found on the bodies of the Union men killed, by which they were allowed to pass freely over any part of the frontier.

After the affair on the Nueces, another party of twenty Germans were attacked on the Rio Grande, as they were preparing to cross it, by a large party of rangers. They succeeded in killing a number of the rangers and driving them back, only having in the party one man wounded slightly. They immediately crossed the river, leaving their horses with the Texans, and throwing their guns into the water.

We have here upon this frontier about one thousand Union men, who are only waiting for an invasion of Texas to get a chance to join the National army."

Mr. Pierce, jr., the United States Consul at Matamoras, writes to Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, under date of Dec. 9, 1862:

"It has been rumored that you are in Galveston with a large force for the twentieth time, and though I know that such is not the case, yet, as I expect you will be there soon, I have not contradicted the report, hoping every day to know that you are on soil of your own State again, in as good condition as your enemies.

There is up the river a large force of Mexicans who have been driven from Texas, numbering about 1,300, of whom one-half are well armed and mounted, but short of ammunition. They are joined by a few Americans, and they now keep the frontier as far as San Antonio in a perfect ferment. The military commander of San Antonio wrote to Gen. Vidaurri—the letter was published in the *Official Bulletin* of Monterey—'that a large force of Mexicans, belonging to towns in the State of Tamaulipas, had armed themselves to invade the State of Texas, induced and paid by the American Consul at Matamoros.' Gen. Vidaurri made them a very evasive answer, saying that he had nothing to do with citizens of Tamaulipas, but that he had written to the Governor of that State informing him of the fact. Nothing has been said to me about it, neither do I expect there will be; but I have given them to understand that I have told these parties 'that, as citizens of the United States, they had a better right to their own property, which they left in Texas, than the man calling himself the military commander of San Antonio.'

Everything continues as usual about here. I am still overrun with refugees, still get as many compliments in the Brownsville *Flag*. The yellow fever has been very bad on both sides of the river, but is now nearly gone.

I think I have done pretty well so far, having run through the siege, yellow fever and kidnapping threats, without any harm befalling me that can be considered serious.

The Texans are terribly frightened, particularly since you arrived in the North. They look upon it as the heaviest blow they have received, and they also think that you are aware of everything that is going on in Texas.

Gen. Butler wrote to me that he should send a steamer here soon to take off all that wish to join, and I have been collecting all that it is possible to collect, and if the steamer does not make her appearance shortly, I shall be obliged to hire a vessel to take them, to save supporting them."

Tract and Declaration of Eleven Presidents of the United States on Temperance, &c.

Headquarters 169th Regiment N. Y. Vols., Camp Abercrombie, Va., Jan. 19, 1863.

Edward C. Delevan, Esq.:

Dear Sir: The five hundred copies of your excellent tract on *Temperance in the Army*, which you so kindly sent us, has been received and distributed among the men of our regiment. The tract is not only well and forcibly written, but within the compass of a few words urges those motives to abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks, which, in our opinion, are well calculated to arrest attention and influence action.

In our opinion the general circulation of your tract throughout our army would be productive of great good, not only directly to the soldier, but reflexively to our Government, and society in general.

Wishing you abundant success in the self-sacrificing and philanthrophic work in which you are engaged, we are, dear sir, Yours very truly,

CLARENCE BUEL,
Col. 169th N. Y. V. Com. Prov. Brigade.
ALONZO ALDEN,
Maj. Com. 169th Reg. New-York Volunteers,
and twenty-three captains and lieutenants of the 169th.

In a letter from Col. Buel, he states: "The distribution was made by the Chaplain, after a very earnest address, the whole regiment being drawn up around him." Col. Buel's regiment was the first supplied. Six hundred parcels like the one furnished the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth have been sent to Washington, and the "Christian Commission" has undertaken the distribution. It has been suggested that the document might do good *outside* the camp. The agent of the Express in Albany has kindly offered to send fifty copies to each of the 14,000 officers with which he corresponds in the loyal States. This will require 700,000. The Presidents of the Central and Erie Railroads have given permission for the distribution to passengers on their respective roads.

Adams Express Company vs. The Hagerstown Bank.—A case somewhat novel in its character was tried in Harrisburgh, last week. The Adams Express Company brought an action against the Hagerstown Bank, for the recovery of upward of $3,000, erroneously paid to that corporation. It appears that the Express Company had received a package of money at Baltimore, to be shipped to the Hagerstown Bank, containing upward of $9,000, and whilst the parcel was in the office in Harrisburgh, upward of $3,000 were abstracted, and paper placed in the parcel in place of the money so abstracted; the package was then resealed and forwarded to Hagerstown, where it was duly delivered, and upon opening it, it was discovered that a large amount had been abstracted. The company was notified of the occurrence, and paid the missing sum over to the bank. After this, search was instituted for the person who had abstracted the money, and in the course of a week it was discovered that a person employed in the office, who was subject to aberration of the mind, had taken the money and destroyed it, burning the same in Wetzel's Swamp, about one mile above the city. It was clearly established that the notes destroyed were of the Hagerstown Bank, and it being held that the bank could suffer no loss by the destruction of its own notes, suit was brought as stated above. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, Feb. 2.*

The Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

INCIDENTS IN THE EARLY LIFE OF MAJOR-GEN. HOOKER.

From the Northampton Free Press.

Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker, now the commander of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Hadley, in the early part of 1815, and is now, consequently, about forty-eight years old. The house in which he was born is situated on the west side of West-street, opposite the store of James B. Porter, and is now owned by E. & C. M. Thayer. It is an old-fashioned, two-story house, with the gambrel-roof so peculiar to olden times, and altogether is a fit place for the early home of genius, whether it be an embryo Poet, President, or Major-General.

The parents of Gen. Hooker were Joseph Hooker and Mary Seymour, daughter of Nathan Seymour. His father was born in Enfield, in this county, and his mother in Hadley. The father was a farmer by occupation, and after his removal to Hadley he became a drover. He used to purchase cattle in the Valley and take them to Brighton market. The town's people who were familiar with him, give him the credit of being a very good, kind-hearted man, and was not particularly distinguished for any other trait of character. The mother, on the other hand, was noted for brilliancy of intellect and great energy, and altogether was more than an ordinary woman. The family were in moderate circumstances, but by practicing strict economy they gained a comfortable living. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker had born to them four children—three daughters and one son. Their names were Mary, Sarah R., Nancy S., and Joseph, from which will be seen that the General was the youngest of the family. The daughters attended school at Hopkins Academy, where they received good instruction, and finally married men who have gained considerable distinction in their several vocations. Mary married O. B. Brainard, president of a Bank, at Watertown, N. Y., and Nancy married Wm. Wood, a very successful merchant in the same place, where they now reside. Sarah married Rev. Dr. M. L. R. P. Thompson, a Congregational clergyman, now settled at Cincinnati.

Joseph's boyhood seems to have been pleasantly spent, and as his father was not an owner of land, and was much of the time absent on business, he was frequently employed by the neighbors on their farms. One relates that he has employed him many a day to hoe broom-corn, at twelve and a half cents for each day's work, and another that he has paid him considerable sums of money for scraping broom-corn, at twenty-five cents per hundred. He is said to have been extremely fond of hunting, but notwithstanding was very industrious—always at work when he could get employment, however small the compensation.

As he worked, day after day, on the farm, he used to exclaim to some of his most intimate friends, "that he had a higher destiny than hoeing broom-corn," and as he grew older this feeling seemed to increase. The leisure moments were improved, and after passing through the district school he entered Hopkins Academy—an institution, by the way, that has furnished the country with many a distinguished citizen. Here he seems to have fallen into goodly hands, and was there pointed to the profession in which he has gained the distinction that he now enjoys. His preceptor was Rev. Ezekiel Russell, now a resident of East Randolph. The late Hon. Giles C. Kellogg, was at that time an assistant teacher in the Academy, and observing the energy and talent displayed by young Hooker, he became at once his friend and counselor. It was through his advice and influence that he entered the military school at West Point, Mr. Kellogg not only advising him to go there, but was the means of obtaining his appointment as cadet. For the services rendered by his early friend we are assured that Gen. Hooker has never ceased to be grateful, and on more than one occasion has acknowledged to Mr. Kellogg his indebtedness.

His parents were opposed to his entering the West Point school, as they looked upon war as a cruel and wicked profession. After Joseph had received the appointment, Mr. Kellogg called on his father, when he exclaimed, "Mr. Kellogg, I don't thank you for what you have done. I don't want my son to go into the swamps of Florida, to be shot at by the Indians." There had been a difficulty with the Indians which occasioned the remark. Mr. Kellogg assured the old gentleman that his son would not be obliged to go to Florida, and that really the training and education that he would receive at the West Point Academy would be of great benefit, and on the whole it would be the best thing that he could do to go there. The parents became reconciled to the plan, and their son turned his steps toward West Point, from whence he was to go out into the world.

As a boy he was much esteemed. Always good-natured and remarkably kind to his sisters and parents. His affection for them and his other relatives seems to have been very strong. In a letter written twenty-four years ago, after he had graduated at West Point, to his aunt in Hadley, that we now have before us, his strong love of friends and the home of his boyhood, seem to be exceedingly prominent. He speaks of "the meeting house in the broad street of Hadley," and "the valley that till recently (his sisters having been married and moved away) contained all that was dear to him." To show a worthy and commendable example—how he esteemed his parents, we will state that while he held a Lieutenant's commission, he saved his earnings, and supported them in their old age, notwithstanding his sisters were more able to do it than he. He being the only son, he regarded it as his duty, and was always faithful in the discharge of it. As a boy he was very amiable, and the sobriquet of "Fighting Joe" does not correctly represent his trait of character. He was, however, very tenacious, and when he undertook anything his efforts were never relaxed till it was successfully accomplished.

Wm. Blake, a very estimable citizen of Hadley, whom Gen. Hooker's father took from a charitable institution at Boston and brought to Hadley when a boy, was living with Mr. Hooker when Joseph was born. When asked if he could tell anything about the General when a boy, replied: "I can't tell you anything *bad* about him. He was a good boy, and I have often carried him in my arms." During his service in the United States he occasionally, as circumstances would admit, visited Hadley, but his parents finally went to reside with their daughters, and died at Watertown, N. Y., where they were buried.

HOW THE GENERAL MADE HIS WAY TO HIS PRESENT POSITION.

From the Chicago Tribune.

When the war broke out, Gen. Hooker, then in California, came post haste to Washington to offer his services to the Government. Gen. Scott was at the head of the military affairs of the country; and between that old gentleman and Gen. Hooker was a feud dating back to the Mexican War; hence, as everything relating to the army was referred to Scott, Hooker was suffered to apply in vain for even a regimental command. Disgusted and mad, he made his preparations to return to the Pacific coast, and was about to start, when the first battle of Bull Run was fought. There was nothing in that to encourage; so he went up to the White House, as the last thing before leaving, to call on the President, whom he had never seen. He was introduced by some mistake of his friend as Capt. Hooker, and the following was the conversation that ensued:

Hooker.—"Mr. President, I was introduced to you as Capt. Hooker. I am or was Lieut.-Col. Hooker, of the regular army. When this war began I was at home in California, and hastened to make a tender of my services to the Government; but my relation to Gen. Scott, or some other impediment, stands in the way, and I see no chance of making my military knowledge and experience useful. I am about to return; but before going I was anxious to pay my respects to you, and to express my wishes for your personal welfare, and for your success in putting down this infernal rebellion. And I want, while I am at it, to say one thing more; I was at Bull Run, the other day, Mr. President, and it is no vanity or boasting in me to say that I am —— sight better General than you, Sir, had on that field!"

The President, in repeating this speech, says that he looked at the speaker to see what manner of a man he was who made such a boast: "His eye was steady and clear, his manner not half so confident as his words, and altogether he had the air of a man of sense and intelligence, who thoroughly believed in himself, and who would at least try to make his words good. I was impressed with him, and rising out of my chair walked up to him, and putting my hand on his shoulder, said: 'Colonel, not Lieutenant-Colonel, Hooker, stay! I have use for you, and a regiment for you to command!'"

He did stay. The promised regiment was put under his orders, and from it he was soon promoted to a brigade, and thence to a Major-General's place in command of a division.

"In every position in which he has been put," says Mr. Lincoln, "Gen. Hooker has equaled the expectations which his self-confidence excited. As a Colonel, as a Brigadier, and as a Major-General he has done exceedingly well, and should he ever be called to command this army, I have no doubt he would acquit himself as gallantly as any man in the country."

That's the way that Gen. Hooker got into the service. In Washington, Mr. Lincoln's partiality for him is no secret. When it was determined to remove McClellan, the head of the Fitz-John Porter gang, the question of successorship was both important and embarrassing. The President's inclinations and preferences pointed to "Fighting Jo." as the man; and he yielded them to the representations of Gen. Halleck and others, with great reluctance, and, as is said, with secret forebodings of what was to follow.

Gen. Hooker's Habits.—The Boston *Transcript* pays the following tribute to the new Commander of the Army of the Potomac:

"Within the last two years there have been three eminent persons in high places, whom the scandal of men, far more mean and vulgar than that of women, has infamously, and without foundation, charged with drunkenness. We speak plainly, for that has been the plain slander. The distinguished civilian, who was its first mark, has 'lived down' into the earth the contemptible lie. Beginning, mainly, in November last, the same slanders have been industriously circulated by malignant and thoughtless persons of two eminent army officers, one of whom is Gen. Hooker. Had not the calumny been published we should not be willing publicly to allude to it. It must stop. There are laws enough which even rebel sympathizers admit to be constitutional to punish those who circulate such falsehoods.

We have it from the lips of officers of recognized authority, who have been in the nearest and most constant personal relations with Gen. Hooker for eighteen months, that there never has been, even in the relaxations of a soldier's life, a single instance of his being under the influence of strong drink; and they authorize us to say further, that there could not have been, in that time, such an instance, without their knowing it or hearing of it. We have the word of another able officer, with whom the General held highly responsible office for two years in California, that he never knew or heard of such an instance.

It is with feelings of repulsion that we write this authoritative refutation of a falsehood which venom and idle thoughtlessness have spread so widely as to make it a duty to tell the truth.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—General Foster has issued the following order, according deserved honors to the troops engaged in the Goldsboro expedition:

Headquarters 18th Army Corps,
Newbern, Jan. 13, 1854.

General Order No. 18—In consideration of and as a reward for their brave deeds at Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, the Commanding General directs that the regiments and batteries which accompanied the expedition to Goldsboro inscribe on their banners those victories:

Kinston, December 14th, 1852.
Whitehall, December 16th, 1862.
Goldsboro, December 17th, 1862.

The commanding general hopes that all future fields may be so fought that the records of them may be kept by inscription on the banners of the regiments engaged.

By command of Major-Gen. FOSTER.
S. Hoffman, Ass't Adj't Gen.

—John M. Wimer, Ex-Mayor of St. Louis, was so severely wounded at Hartsville, that he died a few days afterward. It is said that he was shot in the eye during the battle, put in an ambulance with Emmet McDonald, and that the two died side by side. John M. Wimer had been a citizen of St. Louis during twenty-five years, during which time he filled many public offices—Postmaster, Mayor, Sheriff, President of Pacific Railroad, President of Commercial Insurance Company, and Judge of the County Court. Refusing to take the oath of allegiance, as required by an order from the Provost-Marshal, he was placed under arrest, and sent to Alton Prison, from which he effected his escape. For a time it was understood that he was in Canada, but quite recently he was heard from at Pocahontas, Ark., raising a regiment for service in the rebel army. His zeal in the rebel cause led him into danger at Hartsville, and he died the death of a traitor.

—Col. Ross, of the Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, made the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation the occasion for addressing his soldiers. The following paragraph will show the tenor of his speech: "What caused this rebellion? I repeat—as surely as 'the Lord liveth and reigneth forever,' as surely as 'man dieth and turneth to dust,' *African Slavery* was the primary cause of this rebellion; and just so surely this rebellion will never be crushed, or peace permanently restored, so long as that curse shall live. There are three great epochs in the history of the world since it has been under the controlling influence of Christian civilization—the establishment of Magna Charta of England, the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, and this Proclamation of Emancipation of Abraham Lincoln, by which millions of human beings are restored to their God-given birthright."

—The sword voted by the Philadelphia Common Council, some time since, to Gen. C. F. Smith, was presented to his family in that City, on Jan. 20. Mayor Henry made the presentation speech, which was replied to in a few fitting words by Mrs. S. in person. The sword is a magnificent one. The scabbard bears on one side the national and municipal emblems, and on the other, in bold relief, a representation of Gen. Smith, heading the charge which has made his name immortal. The following inscription is engraved on the sword: "The City of Philadelphia, April 8, 1862, to Brig.-Gen. Charles Ferguson Smith, in recognition of his signal valor and success while upholding the flag of his country, and advancing it to the overthrow of the rebellion at the memorable capture of Fort Donelson."

—"A Gentile" in a card published in a Cincinnati paper tells a story which puts a different phase on Gen. Grant's famous anti-Israelite order. He states that on the evening of December 17, he was sitting in the General's office at Oxford, Miss., when a telegram was received which he remarked contained instructions from Washington, and its purport was as follows: "We are reliably advised that Jews are buying up the gold in the various cities of the Union, for the purpose of investing in cotton in the South. This should be prevented. You will, therefore, issue an order expelling from your lines *all* Jews who can not give satisfactory evidence of their honesty of intentions." This was the cause of the promulgation of the obnoxious order, and until it was rescinded Gen. Grant gave the benefit of it to all who proved their honesty of intention.

—The following is an extract from a letter received at Springfield, Illinois, from Major-Gen. McClernand. It is dated "Headquarters Army of Mississippi, Post of Arkansas, Jan. 11, 1863," and says: "Within the seven days of my command I have moved the Army of the Mississippi 240 miles up stream; attacked a fortified position of the enemy—stormed it—taken several thousand prisoners, together with a considerable quantity of Qurtermasters', Commissaries' and ordnance stores. Disembarking here yesterday, last night and this morning, I disposed my forces for battle; and, opening fire at 10 o'clock, P.M., after three hours and a half hard fighting, we carried all. I am profoundly thankful for our success, and my deliverance from personal danger."

—In consequence of the danger in navigating the Cumberland River, Capt. Phelps was temporarily placed in command of the gunboat *Lexington*, a few days ago, and sent to convoy boats and silence batteries. He returned to Cairo on January 30, and reports having found a fleet of transports at Clarksville, awaiting protection from guerrillas. Requesting the boats to remain until his return, he proceeded to reconnoitre as far as Nashville, and discovered several batteries, which he engaged and destroyed, causing the guerrillas to scatter in the woods. The *Lexington* received two shots. The way being all clear, Capt. Phelps came down, and went up with the fleet arriving at Nashville safe and opportunely, as Gen. Rosecrans' troops were very much in want of provisions and sanitary goods.

—Col. H. B. Carrington, Commander of the post at Indianapolis, has issued the following order, under date of Jan. 20: "Minors have enlisted and taken oath that they were 18 years of age. This has been done with the tacit consent of parents or guardians, who have received their bounty and then applied for the discharge of the minor. Where minors, thus sworn, have been discharged for non-age, with their own consent, they will be promptly arrested and dealt with for perjury. Ample quarters are furnished in the Penitentiary, for a reasonable term of service to the State, which may be made a wholesome set-off to the loss of their services to the General Government in the field, if not as honorable."

—Among the wounded who arrived in Louisville recently from Murfreesboro, was Joseph Rock, aged 18 years, a private in Company B, Twenty-third Kentucky, who was in the thickest of the battle at Murfreesboro. Rock was shot in the right breast—a Minié ball striking the buckle of his suspender, driving it through a portion of the lungs, and lodging under the skin in his back. The surgeon cut through the skin and took the ball and buckle, which were fastened together, out. Beside this, he had three balls pass through the leg of his pants, and the stock of his gun was shivered by a ball while he was taking aim. Rock, who may safely be called a hard case, is rapidly recovering from his injuries.

—A letter, dated at Fort Hieman, on the Tennessee River, Jan. 16, announces the safe arrival at Pittsburgh Landing of the transport *James Means*, with supplies for the forces at Corinth. She ran the blockade in safety, and another steamer had been loaded at Fort Hieman for the same destination. On Jan. 15, a scouting party, from Col. Lowes' command made the following important captures in Waverley, Tenn.: Major H. T. Blanton, Capt. P. H. Randle, Captain and Quartermaster J. N. Rickman, Lieut. J. S. Churchill, Capt. D. S. Pinson, Capt. John Rose, Capt. E. F. Bradley, and privates T. B. Parish, A. G. Pettijohn, G. G. Baker, J. T. Palmer, and G. W. Swon

—Six or the seven sons of Hon. John Norvell, the first United States Senator from Michigan, are now in the army. There is Col. Freeman Norvell, of the First Michigan cavalry, who entered the service as Captain; Maj. J. M. Norvell, of the Second Michigan infantry, entered the service as first Lieutenant; Lieut. E. F. Norvell, of the First Michigan cavalry, Lieut. A. C. Norvell, of the Twenty-third Michigan infantry and Lieut. Stevens Norvell, of the Fifth regulars. These last named enlisted as privates and Dallas Novrell, who made the same start is now Commissary Sergeant of the Fifth Michigan cavalry.

—One Gay, of the Seventy-first Indiana Volunteers, formerly a school teacher at Terre Haute, was arrested a few days since and turned over to Col. Carrington, commandant of the post, and upon examination there was found secreted in his clothing an oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. It seems that he was paroled at Richmond, Ky., and two days afterward deserted to the enemy and took an oath to serve them against all their enemies or opposers. He was arrested in Indiana as a spy, and is now awaiting the sentence of the court-martial.

—A general order from Gen. Rosecrans, dated Jan. 17, reads as follows: Second Lieut. Jesse Ball, Co. I, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, is dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States for accompanying his tender of resignation with so despicable a reason as that he is tired of the service and is opposed to the proclamation of the President of the United States. The General commanding is glad to rid officers of this army of fellowship with such a character.

—The Adjutant-General of Connecticut has issued an amnesty to all military offenders in that State. In General Orders he says: "All persons who by enlistment or draft owe service to the State, and who have not been arrested, or who have not been mustered into the service of the United States, are hereby discharged from such service, and all warrants issued by authority from this Department for the arrest of such persons are hereby revoked."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* insists that the troops now guarding the railroads on Gen. Rosecrans' rear, should be sent to the front; and that every exertion should be made to accumulate a sufficient quantity of stores at Nashville, by river, to make the army independent of the railroad during the Summer. This plan, it thinks, would give Gen. Rosecrans at least 30,000 more men.

—Brig.-Gen. J. P. Hatch, who is now on a visit to his home in Oswego, had a public reception on the evening of Jan. 26. A splendid silver service and a policy of insurance on his life for the sum of $5,000 were presented to him. Judge D. P. Brewster made the presentation speech and Gen. Hatch acknowledged the substantial compliment eloquently and appropriately.

—A body of the National Col. Lee's Cavalry, which left Memphis a few days ago in search of a party of guerrillas reported to be in the vicinity, got as far as Hatchie, when they found eighteen barrels of whisky, which they at once confiscated. The result was a row, in which the Captain and several privates were engaged. Several were fatally injured.

—There are now 3,800 rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, Chicago, all that can be accommodated with quarters at present. There was quite an excitement in Chicago on January 30, caused by some rebel sympathizers making undue demonstrations of friendship towards a gang of rebel prisoners which the Thirty-fourth Iowa was escorting through the city.

—The repairs to the prize steamer *Caroline* are being pushed forward at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, as the Navy Department is desirous of having her ready for service as a transport at the earliest moment. The *Caroline* will make a serviceable vessel for a transport, but will not be able to stand any hard knocks. Her hull is of iron, but very thin.

—It is stated that Gen. McClellan has duplicates of all letters which have passed between him and the Government since the date of his taking command of the army. When on the Peninsula, to guard against every possibility of disaster, he regularly sent transcripts of this correspondence to a friend in this City, and not a line of it has been lost.

— Gen. Blunt has issued an order, under date of Jan. 19, revoking that of Gen. Hunter, promulgated on Feb. 1, 1862, establishing martial law in Kansas. He also abolishes the office of Provost-Marshal. In a circular dated Jan. 17, Gen. Blunt directs "men of African descent" who have deserted from the regiments in which they had enlisted, to report themselves promptly for duty.

—Capt. Potter, Chief Quartermaster at Chicago, has received orders to make preparations to quarter there and at Camps Washburne and Randall in Wisconsin, a part of the prisoners captured at the Post of Arkansas. Possibly some may also be sent to Prairie du Chien and Oshkosh, as Camps Randall and Washburne are full of troops and drafted men.

—While Lieut.-Col. Billings, of the First South Carolina Volunteers, was walking the streets of St. Augustine, Fla., in company with a lady, on a recent occasion, the mother of the rebel General Kirby Smith, a woman 70 years old, from the balcony of a house denounced him as a "Yankee ruffian."

—John B. Farris, a paroled prisoner of war, belonging to the Fifth Texas Infantry, was arrested in Baltimore on Jan. 26 on the charge of cheering for Stonewall Jackson and other Confederate Generals. Marshal Van Nostrand held him for a hearing.

—By a general order issued by Gen. Curtis, dated Jan. 13, we learn that Col. Phillips, of the Third Indiana Regiment, is placed in command of the Eighth and Ninth Districts—Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

— The buildings on the plantation of Mr. Burnett, a rebel Senator from Mississippi, are said to have been utterly destroyed by our troops, and Mr. Burnett and his family have taken refuge at Milton, North Carolina.

—Major Heinrichs, Provost-Marshal of Camp Chase, Van Buren, Missouri, has issued an order excluding the Milwaukee (Wis.) *See Bote* from the camps at that place on account of its treasonable utterances.

—"Majors" McKay, of Benecia, and Gillis, of Sacramento, have been released from confinement at Alcatraz Island, where they were sent some three months ago for their utterance of secession sentiments.

—The rebel Brig.-Gen. Duncan, who was in command of the forts at New-Orleans at the time of their surrender, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., a few days ago, of some disease contracted in camp.

—Gen. H. H. Sibley, who conducted such a successful campaign against the Minnesota Indians, has been appointed Major-General, and will command the Northwestern Department.

—The officers of the brigade commanded by Gen. Oglesby, at Corinth, have sent an order to this City for a sword, which they intend to present to that gallant officer.

—Col. Hyde, of the Third Vermont, has been on trial before a Court-martial, for cowardice. The decision of the Court, though made up, is not yet announced.

—Capt. John Brown, of the Thirteenth Ohio, son of the famous John Brown, is one of the officers dismissed from the service for being absent without leave.

—Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued a brief general order congratulating the State upon having completed its quota of troops under both the last calls.

—At Fredericksburgh the other day, the rebels displayed a big board with the words in large letters, "Burnside's Grand Movement Stuck in the Mud."

— Mr. C. A. Trowbridge, of Detroit, is making efforts to circulate 50,000 copies of the Emancipation Proclamation among the soldiers from Michigan.

— Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan, has been appointed Inspector-General of Gen. Pemberton's department.

The Porter Court-Martial—The Surreptitious Pamphlet.

Washington, Jan. 28, 1863.

Hon. W. P. Fessenden, United States Senate, Washington:

Sir: I observe in the *National Intelligencer* to-day that the following passage occurs in the report of the brief debate upon the motion of Mr. Senator Latham "to take up the resolution calling for the record of the Fitz-John Porter Court-martial:"

"Mr. Fessenden said he was rather in favor of having this record printed and go to the country; but the record had been printed; he had received a copy, and had read it. He believed the result arrived at amply justified by the facts, and no other result could have been reached in any Court; but the record was very voluminous and would create a vast expense under present circumstances, and, as it was already printed, he did not think it best to adopt the resolution."

I inform you that the copy of the record which you have thus stated to have been printed and read by yourself, and to have produced the belief in your mind that the result arrived at is amply justified by the facts, and that no other result could have been reached in any Court—this record, thus relied upon by you, is a surreptitiously printed and circulated pamphlet, of which I have a copy, containing only the testimony for the prosecution in my case, *without one word of the testimony presented to the Court in my defence.*

I am satisfied, therefore, that your statement in the Senate is without authority. It is assuredly wholly unjust to me. I cannot believe that you would designedly do me an injustice upon the floor of the Senate. I ask you, therefore, to examine the fact, and to make such correction in your place in the Senate as you may deem to be due to truth, to yourself, and to me.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. J. PORTER.

Note.—Through mistake I brought this letter to this City, which will account for its postmark and late receipt. F. J. PORTER.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1863.

A Meteorite.—The city authorities of San Francisco are sorely puzzled to know what to do with an aerolite weighing 800 pounds, which was recently presented to them by Brig.-Gen. Carleton, with a request that it should have an appropriate inscription placed upon it that it might be deposited in the public Square. At last accounts, the curiosity which many a mineralogist would rejoice to possess, was lying in the basement of the City Hall. Probably it will eventually be sold for old iron.

Divorces.—During 1862, 113 divorce suits were instituted in San Francisco—85 by wives and 28 by husbands. Of the 113 cases, 60 are undecided, 46 divorces have been granted, 5 suits have been discontinued, one divorce has been denied, and one suit has been transferred to another county.

Amherst College.—At a recent meeting of the Trustees of Amherst (Mass.) College, held in Boston, steps were taken toward the erection of a new building to be devoted to mathematical and scientific purposes, which will cost not less than $30,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 7, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our correspondence from the Army of the Potomac is to Thursday evening. Under the influence of the recent cold weather the roads were rapidly improving, and the army had begun to think of another forward movement. The last rain, however, would have the effect of delaying matters again.

We learn from Vicksburgh of another brilliant naval exploit. The ram *Queen of the West* ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries on Monday morning last. The rebels opened one hundred heavy siege guns against her as she steamed past, but did not succeed in stopping her. A rebel steamer, also, opened fire upon her, which was replied to, and the rebel craft was crippled. The ram was under fire three-quarters of an hour.

We have further advices from Vicksburgh that the canal project, as explained in our Cairo correspondence a day or two ago, has been fully determined upon, and that the largest possible force will be kept at work night and day upon it until it is completed. The required width and depth to allow the passage of vessels will be cut at once, the action of the water to wash it out not being depended upon.

An official dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS to Gen. HALLECK gives us the facts regarding the recent affair at Fort Donelson. The rebels numbered 4,000, with eight pieces of artillery, and were commanded by WHEELER, FORREST, WHARTON and WOODWARD. Our force numbered but 800 men, commanded by Col. A. C. WARDEN. The enemy charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry, with heavy loss—in killed over 150, and in prisoners 300. FORREST was wounded. Our loss was only 12 killed and 30 wounded. Gen. ROSECRANS has taken measures to intercept the retreat of the rebels.

We learn, from Cairo, of the destruction of the light-draft gunboat *Glide*, by fire, at that place. The boat, guns and machinery are a total loss.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department, was passed. A memorial was presented from merchants of New-York, praying that legal tender notes may be used for the payment of customs duties. A resolution directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the condition of the Army of the Potomac, was introduced by Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and laid over. The Missouri Emancipation bill was taken up, and debated until the adjournment, which did not take place until midnight.

In the House, the Illinois and New-York Ship Canal bill was considered during the entire session. A demand for the previous question was seconded, but pending further proceedings, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 21st inst., arrived at this port, about 1½ o'clock this morning. Her news is three days later than previously received.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was arrested yesterday, in St. Louis, by the Provost-Marshal, and given the choice of leaving the State or going to jail. He chose the former alternative.

Hon. ELI THAYER addressed a large audience at Cooper Institute, last evening, in support of his plan for the colonization of Florida. The scheme met with decided favor at the hands of the majority present.

The Troy *Whig* states that the *Isaac P. Smith*, which was captured by the rebels near Charleston, was built near Coxsackie, and her builders and owners claimed that she was the fastest propeller in the world. She is two hundred feet long, with twenty-eight feet beam and ten feet hold, and is propelled by a double-geared propeller engine. She was purchased by the Government for $60,000.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday Justice BARNARD dismissed an order to vacate certain legal proceedings on the ground that they were not stamped. He decided that the provisions of the act of Congress declaring proceedings in State Courts invalid unless stamped, was illegal and unconstitutional. An appeal to the General Term will undoubtedly be taken.

Flour, Wheat, and Corn were in very moderate demand on Saturday, and prices were declining. Oats were brisker, and decidedly higher. Transactions in Provisions and Groceries were restricted. Cotton was in brisk request, and was much dearer. Leather, Tallow, Codfish, Mackerel, Hay, Hops, and Tobacco were in fair demand at full rates. Whisky was more freely purchased, but at reduced figures. Wool, and East India Rice were quite active at advancing prices. Freights were quiet, with 551 vessels of all classes in port.

THE LAND BLOCKADE.—An individual recently from Richmond, and who has traveled extensively over the rebel States of late, asserts that it is a question whether the amount and value of contraband articles now running the land blockade do not exceed those of cargoes by sea. He says that not less than five hundred persons are engaged between Baltimore and Washington and Richmond, in smuggling goods across the lines, and that the rebel Government also has regularly commissioned officers detailed to reside in the North and see to the work. The routes principally traveled by these land-blockade runners are three—one across the Lower Potomac, another across the upper river about Pooleville, Md., and another from Grafton, the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio with the Parkersburgh Railroad, *via* Stanton, to Gordonsville; and besides, there are several other routes of lesser note, one being up the Kanawha Valley.

Of course this is a very difficult trade to put a stop to entirely in a country of such vast extent as this. But we should think that, if our Government and the military commanders on the different lines had been half as vigilant and active as the men engaged in this contraband trade, it might have been made a very dangerous business by this time. What with the supplies received through Texas, of which we gave some account yesterday, and the supplies received through Virginia, the rebels have secured partial relief from the rigors of the coast blockade. This land smuggling goes far to account for the fact that we still find so many articles of Northern as well as foreign manufacture advertised in the Richmond papers. Perhaps, if the war is to last for a great length of time, it would be well to organize a small military corps for special service in preventing this smuggling, and offer the men some such inducements to vigilance as are held out to the officers and men of the naval service. But in the meantime, let the officers in command in the immediate localities referred to see what can be done to prevent the Spring imports into the South by land.

A Look at Both Sides.

We wonder why those among our people who appreciate so keenly the difficulties under which we labor in the prosecution of the war, and are disposed to think that there is not much use in trying to continue it, do not draw some comfort from the reflection that these difficulties are not peculiar to us, but that the rebels suffer under almost every difficulty which we have to meet, and in every instance their difficulty is far more serious than ours.

Take the money question, for instance. How much more difficulty the rebels have always had with it than we have! What an infinity of shifts and schemes they have been compelled to adopt, and with what poor success! And the little success they have attained has been only owing to the desperation with which they have forced the people to take their discredited currency at the bayonet's point. We have not been reduced so low as that. But to hear some people talk, one would think that the rebels were to be envied in their treatment of financial questions—and yet with all these forcible means which they have employed, how much worse is their condition now than ours. If gold is 150 to 160 here, it is 250 to 300 in the South; and every rise in its price here raises it in Richmond—the Richmond papers themselves being witnesses to the fact. If exchange is 170 and upward with us, it is 300 and upward at the South. It is true the rebels do not have occasion to use as much of it as we do; but this is not an advantage, but the contrary. They would be glad to use ten times as much, if our blockaders would only let them.

As to prices of goods, there is, of course, no comparison. The burden of the blockade presses upon them, in addition to the burdens of a scarcity of gold and the high price of exchange—and we are entirely free from those disturbances of trade which result from the agents of the Government insisting on purchasing articles which the Government wants, and fixing their own price, under the threat of a Court-martial, if objection is made. But such things are narrated in the Southern papers without remark.

Our Government has some difficulty now and then with State authorities, though it has gone as yet little beyond threatenings of trouble. Even these are troublesome enough, and must cause a great deal of anxiety and thought. Bnt such difficulties have been almost continually present with the rebel Government. It could hardly be otherwise than that the doctrine of State Rights, on which they had based their rebellion, and which they had recognized in words by the Constitution which they adopted, should give them trouble, although its inherent absurdity, as soon as it came to be put in operation, made it weaker than it had ever been before; and there have been continual conflicts and questions between the rebel States and the Confederate Government, which have worried them far more than such questions have troubled us. Correspondence has been ceaseless on such questions, and every now and then some plenipotentiary has had to be sent to this State or that to make some arrangement of a threatened quarrel.

And beside these conflicts of diplomacy with the State authorities, they have had repeated collisions with their own citizens in arms. A recent contest of this sort in Madison County, N. C., required a force of a thousand Confederate soldiers to put down the uprising of the people. A similar insurrection was started recently in Georgia. We have the proclamation of Col. LEE, threatening all engaged in it with condign punishment if they do not at once submit. These difficulties have arisen generally out of the conscription, and they entirely overtop whatever little difficulties we have met with in our drafting.

Our armies have been troubled with straggling and absenteeism. So have theirs. Shooting men for desertion is of almost daily mention in the rebel papers. Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, found this difficulty so great that he has recently issued a special proclamation against it, warning deserters that an order issued by the Confederate General, punishing with death all who do not return to duty by Feb. 10, will be carried out "with the full power of the State authorities, aided, if need be, by the Confederacy."

So, too, our Government has been troubled with questions about the imprisonment of civilians for sympathizing with and helping the rebellion. But we read in the Raleigh *State Journal* that there are in the Confederate prison at Salisbury, N. C., about three hundred prisoners, among whom "only one could be found who was willing to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy." We do not suppose that this troubles the Confederate Government much, except so far as the expense of their maintenance goes, for they have shown from the outset a great indifference to the rights of individual citizens. So many men have been shot and hung there for refusing to take the oath of allegiance that the mere imprisonment of such desperate characters is quite likely looked upon as an act of mercy. But our Government, in its regard for the principles of American liberty, finds questions which arise out of such facts troublesome, and the effort to harmonize those principles with the requirements of public safety sometimes difficult. It is not discreditable to us that we are so troubled. We would not covet that insensibility to personal rights. We should rather rejoice that there is so much love for the old principles remaining.

We might go on to draw further comparisons, but we have surely said enough to warrant our suggestion to those down-hearted men among us, who look back with sighing to the palmy days when all the North was united as one man, and everything looked smooth before us on our way to speedy success, and who, comparing those days with these, have little hope for the future, that they err in their comparison. They should take into account the wear and tear of the war upon the rebels, as well as upon ourselves. We venture to say that the relative difference between our power and theirs is far greater now than it was a year ago. Our powers of endurance are but beginning to be tested; theirs have been already strained almost to cracking. Shall we falter now? We trow not. Nor in three months from this time. Patience! patience! and we shall attain the end whose glory shall utterly banish the recollection of these light afflictions under which we labor at the present.

Slavery in Missouri.

We notice that resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of New-Jersey in reference to the proposed assistance of the General Government to Missouri in securing the emancipation of her slaves. The resolutions set forth that New-Jersey is not willing to cause her citizens to be taxed for the special benefit of other States, or to permit the money of the people to be expended for objects not contemplated by the Constitution, and that she gives notice that any debt contracted for this purpose is not binding in law or equity upon the State or its citizens, and will not be regarded by either in the light of an obligation.

There is no doubt that emancipation will be an especial advantage to Missouri, but should any State, in discussing questions of taxation, be controlled by the consideration whether the money is or is not to be spent within her own borders, or for her own especial benefit? New-Jersey receives no special benefit from the money appropriated for the various Navy-yards and Custom-houses in other States, but she would hardly say she would not submit to taxation, because appropriations were made for such purposes. That they are made for the purposes of the General Government is enough. And is there anything which would do more for the preservation of that Government than the extinction of Slavery in every one of the States? We do not believe that $10,000,000 could be spent in any way in which it would do more for the cause of the Government than in securing the immediate extinction of Slavery in Missouri.

But the resolutions aver that this is an object not contemplated by the Constitution. One of the purposes for which the Constitution was formed was "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Would not the banishment of Slavery from such an immense territory, so situated as Missouri, come directly within that purpose? It may be said, indeed, that there is no language in the Constitution which specially authorizes the application of money to the purposes of emancipation; but where the general purpose of the Constitution so clearly includes such an application, there must be some very explicit language forbidding it, or else the general purpose must govern. And where is the language forbidding it? Does not, rather, the authority given to Congress to "provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States" include, by any fair interpretation, exactly such appropriations as this one?

The notice that New-Jersey will not be liable for any debt contracted for this purpose is rather unnecessary. It would be time enough to give it when New-Jersey herself proposed to contract such a debt. Whatever debt is contracted for this purpose will be contracted by the United States, and, as yet, the prospect is that the United States will be able to pay all the debts contracted by them without calling upon New-Jersey for help.

On the whole, if these resolutions were intended for anything but Buncombe, they are fairly open to the charge of being "a bull against the comet."

The South and the Northwest.

The coquetry of the South with the Northwest is inexplicable on the theory that the rebels believe their ordinary assertions. They loathe and detest the North *because* it would not allow them to secede, and has made war upon them to prevent it. But have the Northwestern States been any less determined than the Eastern States in upholding the unity of the Government, and have its volunteer soldiers made war upon the Southern Secessionists with any less vigor and vim than the soldiers of the East? Was the call of the President for troops responded to with any less alacrity in Indiana and Illinois than in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire? Did the battles of Pea Ridge and Fort Donelson suit the rebels any better than those of Manassas and the Peninsula? Do they love their foes of Murfreesboro better than their foes of Antietam? Do they find any higher satisfaction in the Democratic vote of Indiana than in that of New-York?

Yet the very same rebel journals which teem with expressions of the most ferocious and undying hatred of the loyal people east of the Alleghanies contain articles of praise, flattery and friendship for the people west of them. Very like the coquetry of a broken-down and leer-eyed hag with an unsophisticated youngster, is this coquetry of the haggard Confederacy toward the armed stripling of the Northwest. And equally hypocritical and senseless is it.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 2d inst., has another of those very seductive appeals to the Northwest, which is in odd contrast with its articles declaring undying hostility to the Yankees, *because* they have made war upon the South, and slaughtered Southern rebels:

"If the people of the *Northwest*," says the *Whig*, "want peace, they can easily get it. They have the game in their own hands. And why should those States persist in carrying on the war? Are they not fighting against their own interests, and against *their own natural allies?* The West, heretofore, has done all the fighting—hereafter, it will have to do the taxpaying. But if the Northwest would at once break off from Yankeedom, and resume peaceful intercourse with the Confederate States, *what a jolly time they would have!* Quadruple prices for their flour, bacon, beef, hay, cheese, whisky, and a thousand other articles, would at once be realized, and, in return, they would get cheap cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, molasses, &c. It is time the Northwest should look out for itself. Now is the golden opportunity. Look at the three empire States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, with their boundless resources and inexhaustible fertility. In a few years they will contain ten millions of people. A wise forecast admonishes the Northwest to seize the present favorable opportunity. Come out, then, Indiana and Illinois—aye, and Ohio, too, from the land of bondage. Throw off the dominion of your Yankee task-masters. You have been making brick without straw long enough. Come out, and"—&c.

What charmer could charm more sweetly than this? But, when we consider that the armies of the Northwest are encamped in the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, how do such language and such feelings comport with eternal hatred for those who have invaded their country, ravaged their homes, slain their sons, and, to cap the climax, freed their slaves? Perhaps, however, it is owing to the very fact that the Northwest *has* got its sword well into the vitals of the Cotton States that the rebels begin to change and modify their opinions of its character, and to express with less fury their ferocity toward it. When our Eastern army shall have swept across Virginia and North Carolina, as the Army of the Northwest has swept across Kentucky and Tennessee, and shall have planted itself at Charleston and Columbia, as our Northwestern boys have placed themselves near Vicksburgh and Tullahoma, perhaps the rebels will begin to modify their opinion and to express themselves less fiercely about their friends east of the Alleghanies also.

France and Cotton.

The *Nation*, of Paris, tells its readers that the end which it is the duty of France to pursue, at any price, is to "reëstablish the relations of Europe and the United States on the former basis." It thinks that France is urged to this duty by the condition of her cotton industry—not that there is not cotton enough, for it declares that the cotton stock is not ten per cent. below that of last year at this time, but that the manufactured articles are so high that the manufacturers dare not carry on operations to any extent for fear of a fall in prices, which would inevitably result from the announcement of peace in the United States, or any decided movement in that direction.

The remedy which the *Nation* proposes for this state of things—one of the means which it says "seems to be the most proper and expeditious" to attain that end which it is the duty of France to pursue at any price, is to "*force the blockade sword in hand.* This plan," it says, "*is both proud and prompt.*"

We cannot but differ with the *Nation* as to the promptness of this plan. It is, in short, to declare war upon us. Does it anticipate, in the first place, that such a step could be taken without producing serious complications at home? England has settled down to believe the truth of JOHN BRIGHT's saying, that she could feed her operatives upon venison and turtle soup cheaper than she could make war with us. Are there none in France who have common sense enough to arrive at the same conclusion? The sympathies of the liberals of Europe have been generally with us. Would the Emperor conciliate them by striking a blow at us in the interests of Slavery?

But whatever would be the result in France of such an undertaking, it would have no tendency to bring a settled peace here. There is no way to accomplish that except by the overthrow of the rebellion. JEFF. DAVIS himself admits as much; for while looking forward to the recognition of the Confederacy, he looked forward, too, as he told the Legislature of Mississippi, to years of trouble with us even after the war was ended. The success of the rebellion brings this continent to a new era—an era of immense standing armies, of heavy taxation, of not infrequent convulsion and struggle. It will be well, indeed, if it is not an era of confusion and anarchy. And that a step on the part of the European Powers, or any of them, which would assist the success of the rebellion, or at least postpone its overthrow, should be a "proper and expeditious" means of reëstablishing our relations with Europe on the basis which they maintained during years of internal quiet, is simply an impossibility. Even the London *Times* has recently admitted that the preservation of the Union "is, as events have proved, the dearest wish of every American heart." Does the *Nation*, then, think that an effort on the part of France to destroy that dearest wish is a proper and expeditious way of reëstablishing those old friendly relations which have subsisted between us and France? Is it the surest way to bring your friend out of trouble and make him still more friendly, to help incendiaries who are trying to burn his house over his head?

We cannot agree with the *Nation* as to the promptness of the plan which it proposes for getting out of difficulty. But if not prompt, it may indeed be a "proud" one, as the *Nation* says. But the *Nation* would do well to remember that "pride goeth before destruction."

Government Engineering—Whitewashing—Documents Wanted.

The fact that much of the machinery of war, especially the marine-engines designed by Government bureaus, have failed, and that much successful practice and promising invention from without have been ignored, is already patent to the public; and no honest attempt will probably be made to deny it. Indeed, Government Boards have been recently directed to inquire into the defects of our new sloops-of-war. The leading official mistakes charged upon the Department are briefly these: The construction, not of one ship, but of an *entire navy*, in accordance with the ridiculous hypothesis, contrary to the whole successful *practice* of a century, that the expansion of steam in the usual way, is not economical; so arranging the valves of the naval engines against the specific protest of builders, that they cut their seats to a degree that will allow long runs and tolerable speed only by reconstruction; proportioning the reciprocating parts of the engines—parts which for high speed and durability require extreme lightness—about 250 per cent. heavier than those of successful outside examples, and the other parts, 75 to 100 per cent. heavier; depriving the ships of power adequate to catch any tolerable sailer, and by the means just named, hampering what power they have, introducing the most expensive and complex, but not the most effective details and accessories—condensers, for instance—especially where the patents are held inside the "ring;" failing to calculate within two hundred tons, the displacement of twenty-three gunboats, thus making them slow and of deep draft; unnecessarily placing the boilers and engines of these boats above the water-line and in short range; attempting to saddle upon the people the excessive cost of several iron-clads—two-and-a-quarter millions apiece—with a kind of armor which the best experimental and service ordnance smashes through with ease; delaying provision for predicted exigencies, until great damage was done and prestige gained by the enemy—for instance, the construction of iron-clads and fast vessels; adhering to patented cast-iron *shell guns* competent only to low charges and velocities, for a kind of warfare which foreigners and rebels have prepared to engage in, only by the use of wrought-iron and steel guns, and high charges; and persistently refusing to adopt many of the promising improvements offered and urged by outside inventors and practitioners.

But the Department has certainly shown some ability in the following clever manœuvre: A "Board," composed of the managers of some seven establishments, who have built the very engines complained of, are called upon to decide whether by condemning them, they shall undertake the *risk* of having to make them good at their own cost, or of losing a portion of the pay already earned. The best proof that these builders really disagree with the Department on professional grounds is that they build for outside custom machinery essentially different from that prescribed by the Government; but no one can blame them for wishing to uphold a power upon which the fulfillment of the Government's part of their contracts depends.

Now, it so happens that the *people* have an interest in these matters, and the power to do justice, and the intention to prevent any gross violation of public or private interests, in the long run. If Congress would compel all Departments and Bureaux and Commissions to *publish* not only the complete record of their proceedings, but the facts and reasoning upon which their operations are founded, the people, besides being less suspicious of error, would either have to accept the results as correct, or would have specific grounds of complaint. More than this, no officer would dare, for his own sake, to publicly indorse serious blunders, and no civilian would make false accusations against the Departments, either intentionally, or, for the want of correct information, inadvertently. In short, whoever attempted to commit a serious wrong, with reference to the whole subject under consideration, would be detected. The knowledge of the whole body of experts in any particular branch of engineering would be brought into service. The ideas of all would have a reasonable chance of proper consideration, and be sure to meet general and tolerably fair criticism. No great amount of favoritism, corruption, "whitewashing" or ignorance in the prosecution of the Government's engineering works could be concealed; and if not concealed they would be spontaneously checked if not remedied. Of course, a part of the system would be, as we have suggested on former occasions, a commission on inventions, with power to employ experts and make some experiments; but the giving of *publicity* to all Government operations would be the key-note of the reform. For instance, a Bureau designs a class of gunboat machinery, and reports to the head of the Department, the plan and the reasons for it. Under the present system, if the plan is bad, the *whole fleet* of gunboats is either ruined or crippled. But if this report is published and made accessible, its errors will be instantly shown up in such a way that any member of Congress can present all the facts necessary to an investigation and a rescue. Again, the inventor of a plan of manufacturig guns may, under the present system, be turned out of doors without a word of evidence or reason against him. The system proposed would either show the justice of his treatment, or give him and other experts the specific means of bringing injustice to the notice of Congress. At present, the wrong-doing of any officer or Bureau is submitted to Congress only after a difficult search, which few men are able or willing to undertake, and always with some risk of error. Hence Congress is unable, and often unwilling, to interpose a remedy. But if there is no chance of either concealing blunders on the one side, or of giving plausibility to false accusation on the other, Congress can, and undoubtedly will, act intelligently and hence decisively.

The grand obstacle in the way of the proposed reform is the desire of Government officers, in common with other human beings, when they have the power, to avoid criticism and conceal mistakes. Akin to this is their natural desire to appropriate the undivided credit of whatever does turn out good. These obstacles are notoriously charged upon the Admiralty and its Committee, in England, although there is more publicity, and hence more progress there, in proportion to the ingenuity and talent available. Another obstacle, not generally interposed, of course, is the intention of those who have the power, to make money out of the inventions of themselves and their business associates. Still another is the professional exclusiveness of Government Engineers.

"Giving aid and comfort to the enemy," is sometimes urged as a plea for secrecy in Government engineering. The movement and position of forces is the real thing which should be concealed, although there are details of the machinery of warfare which might be properly withheld, temporarily, from public notice. Generally, however, the plea is absurd, since it is a notorious fact that one nation *cannot be prevented* from familiarizing itself with the enginery of other nations. Despite all attempts at secrecy, the minutest details of the Armstrong gun manufacture were long since offered to our Government, and working drawings of the Monitors and Dahlgren guns are known to be on file in England. Too many men *have* to come in contact with the designing and construction of ships and guns, to make secrecy possible. Hence, as a general rule, secrecy in Government affairs simply prevents the coöperation of the very people who could confer the greatest good on the country only by having the fullest information.

The Pope and His Patrons.

Wonders never cease; and not the least astounding one of this thaumaturgic age is, that England has recently offered to take the Pope under her protection in event of his being obliged to leave Rome. The offer was made through Mr. ODO RUSSELL, British Chargé at the Vatican, and, considering England's anti-papal prejudices, must be regarded as an extraordinary instance of liberality and condescension on her part. Whenever His Holiness is compelled or disposed to exchange his position as a sovereign prince for that of an exiled sovereign, England will be ready to accommodate him with a palace in the island of Malta, and to treat him with all due respect—nay, she will even go so far as to place her Mediterranean fleet at his service to convey him thither. The Pope, it seems, has not the slightest intention of availing himself of England's generosity; but, nevertheless, as soon as M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS became aware of such a proposition having been made to PIO NONO by Mr. RUSSELL, he grew quite alarmed. This was evidently an attempt of *perfide Albion* to get inside of France with the Pontiff, and to put the "Eldest Son of the Church" at a discount with the heretic; and, accordingly, the French Minister, as in duty bound, set about countermining the British functionary, by informing the Papal Nuncio accredited to the Tuileries that France expected, should His Holiness be unfortunately impelled to quit Italy, that he would prefer *her* protection to that of England.

Now, though it must be admitted that the first of Catholic nations, and the eldest son of the Church, would have a better right to this small favor at the hands of the Pope, than a heretical people and sovereign; still, as the expression by M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS of the desire of France, was not coupled with any definite offer, like that of England; as he did not specify whether a palace or a prison would be placed at the disposal of the Holy Father by the Emperor's munificence, perhaps it would be as well for the Pope, had he no alternative but to succumb to either, to accede to the British proposition. Luckily, however, or unluckily for the successor of the Apostolic Fisherman, he is not yet reduced to any such dilemma. Stripped though he has been of half his dominions, a palace in Malta or in Avignon would, nevertheless, hardly suit his ideas. Nor need they. At any moment PIUS chooses, he can insure himself a better residence for a Pope than these. Italy stands ready to make terms with him, and it is not for the condition of a fugitive or exile that she will require him to surrender the possession of Rome. Let the Pope but give up his temporal sceptre; let him but yield up to Italy her historical Metropolis, and she will secure to him his spiritual dignity, together with a princely revenue in solid cash. Notwithstanding, however, the manifold advantages which Pope PIUS the Ninth would derive from coming to terms with Italy, it is by no means probable that he will do so just now.

This rivalry of France and England for the possession of his person is likely but to confirm him in his obstinacy, and to render him more averse than ever to any compromise. Having found out the weak side of NAPOLEON, his Italian subtlety will be quite likely to lead His Holiness to conclude that he can, in future, keep his imperial protector in order by playing off England against him, and thus secure the permanent presence of a French army in his capital.

But though Italy can neither compel the Pope to abandon Rome to her, nor induce him to do so in consideration of any terms yet proposed, there is one condition within the power of VICTOR EMANUEL to offer him, which, if offered, might be successful. Some time ago it was rumored that the Italian Government was about to cede the Island of Sardinia to France. The rumor was pronounced false, but probably had some basis to rest on. There may have been a secret diplomatic discussion about the matter, though nothing immediately resulted from it. If the ministers of King VICTOR, however, could have stooped for a moment to entertain such a question at the requisition of a party whose very claim was an insult, they would certainly

be ready to make a sacrifice of this island, in order to promote Italian unity. Sardinia adds nothing to the strength of Italy; it is distant from the sub-alpine peninsula, and, were the nation at war with a maritime Power, that island would be at once lost to it. Why should not the Italian monarch offer it to the Pope, as an equivalent for Rome. The climate is salubrious, the soil fertile, and the capital, Cagliari, a handsome city. Sardinia, with a revenue of nearly $1,000,000, would be truly a nice residence for the Pontiff, and ought to be deemed by him an ample indemnification for the surrender of Rome and the campagna to Italy; while the Italian Government should not hesitate to part with the island for the sake of securing Italian unity. Under present circumstances PASOLINI cannot, by any other means, hope to acquire the Eternal City and its territory; and until he has made a formal offer of Sardinia to the Pope in exchange for what remains to His Holiness of the ecclesiastical domain, and received the Pontifical response, the Italian Minister has no business to pronounce compromise impossible. Should the proposition be accepted by Pius, Italy will not only gain peaceable possession of the national Metropolis and its territory, but free her soil from the presence of BOMBALINO and the pollution of French mercenaries. The statesman who shall achieve these things by the agency of diplomacy—who shall render Italian integrity complete from the Alps to Cape Passaro—will take rank among its noblest patriots and benefactors.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Missouri Emancipation Scheme in the Senate.

The Illinois and New-York Canal Bill Considered in the House.

An Exposition of Mormonism by Judge Cradlebaugh, Delegate from Nevada.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

GEN. BURNSIDE IN CONGRESS.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE visited the Senate and House to-day, and received a cordial welcome from the Republican members. The Democrats, however, stood aloof, and treated him with distinguished coolness.

BUSINESS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The important business discussed to-day in Congress was the Missouri Emancipation Bill in the Senate, and the Canal Bill in the House. A final vote was reached on neither.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate for confirmation, Brig.-Gens. MILROY, OGLESBY and WILCOX, to be Major-Generals, and Col. ARMORY, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts, to be a Brigadier-General.

GEN. BURNSIDE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE was, to-day, examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and was afterward accompanied by them to each House of Congress, where he was warmly welcomed, privately, by Members.

NAVAL.

Commander YARD has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an increased appropriation of $25,000 for land offices in Kansas.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Legislature of that State for an appropriation for land surveys.

The House bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department was taken up and passed.

A message from the President was received in answer to the resolution of the Senate, transmitting a dispatch dated Oct. 27 last, from our Minister to China, relating to the death of Gen. WARD.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from W. CORNELL JEWETT, for the admission of Colorado into the Union as a State.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the merchant importers of New-York, praying that legal tender notes may be used for paying customs.

Mr. COWAN introduced a bill for the construction of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New-York. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the condition of the Army of the Potomac, both officers and men, and to consider what measures are necessary, in order to promote its efficiency, increase the mutual confidence of the officers and men, and to secure from all an unwavering and soldierlike devotion to the declared policy of the Government, with power to send for persons and papers. Laid over.

The bill for emancipation in Missouri was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) moved to strike out "twenty millions," and insert "twenty-five millions," in the appropriation. Rejected—yeas, 2; nays, 26.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, offered an amendment, extending the time of the emancipation for three years.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) hoped the amendment would prevail, that the people of that State might have time to exercise civil rights, in those portions where they were free from guerrillas and rebels. It was found impossible to exercise suffrage. He alluded to Gen. MCNEIL's execution of guerrillas.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) said he had been told by Gen. MCNEIL that the guerrillas he executed were paroled prisoners with arms in their hands, and were, therefore, liable to be shot.

Mr. CARLILE thought the facts in the case would be beneficial to the country. But he was anxious that a full vote should be had on this question, and more time allowed for it than twelve months. Such had been the military terror, that in Virginia not one man in three had voted on the bill proposing a division of the State.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) replied that by military influence thousands had voted, and he doubted if there was an authenticated instance where a man was deprived of his suffrage. His colleague did injustice to the Missouri bill by such a statement.

Mr. CARLILE asked his colleague if he did not know that 45,000 votes were polled in the Presidential election and but 19,000 in the State election.

Mr. WILLEY said that at the latter election Northwest Virginia had some 8,000 or 12,000 soldiers in the field who did not vote. Some counties, also, did not vote because the rebel soldiers held them. But 19,000 brave and unadulterated Union men did vote.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) contended that the last election was caused by the bayonet, and a full free vote could not be held now in the State.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, at some length favored his amendment. Twelve months was too soon for abolishing slavery in Missouri, and entailing on the people all the vast consequences that would follow. He desired a vote of the people of the State on this important point, with time enough to consider it. He briefly recapitulated the facts, to show that the large majority of the members of the Convention which kept Missouri in the Union were slaveholders.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 8 to 27.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) argued at great length against the bill. He said at the interview of the Border State Senators and members of Congress with the President, the latter, on explaining his gradual emancipation scheme, did not pretend that it was constitutional or practicable, but desired an amendment to the Constitution to embrace it.

Mr. TURPIE, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that the formation of all countries under one Government would secure the balance of power, and do away with all those intricate foreign relations, about which there had been so much difficulty. But it had been so ordered that the interest of the whole was best promoted by promoting the interests of individuals. He then proceeded to say that geographical divisions, though they might be imaginary, were just distinct and insurmountable as any other line, as that between Canada and the United States. Such were the lines which separated the reserved rights of the States from the General Government, which existed with the States after the Union was formed. The Union did not make the States, but the latter made the Union, and had once been out of it.

After discussion of the reserved rights of the States, and their mutual relations with the Federal Government, Mr. TURPIE contended that the value of the Union was not greater than the rights of the States or the rights of the people. He proceeded to say that this bill was a direct bribe of the Federal Government to the rights of Missouri for $10,000,000 in cash or $20,000,000 in credit. He regretted to hear the Senator from Missouri (HENDERSON) defend the bill on the ground that the fidelity of his State depended on it, and that he did not know what the result would be in case of its defeat, but that he feared it. He (TURPIE) did not believe that any legislation was necessary to keep the State of Missouri in the Union. It seemed that the policy of this Administration had placed itself in a position to need even the sympathy of its political opponents. It had a great work on its hands. England, France, HORACE GREELEY, and other great Powers, were to be conciliated. GARRISON, GIDDINGS, GERRIT SMITH, and others of the same stamp, were to be pensioned. The Administration had lost the confidence of the people. The President had lost the confidence of the people of the North and the South. He had become imbued with the fanatical principles of the New-England school. If a war for the Union meant paying for negroes out of the public treasury, he (TURPIE) was not for it. If it meant supporting "contrabands" he was not for it. If it meant the absorption of the reserved rights of the States he was not for it. But if it meant the restoration of the National authority over every foot of territory, and for the flag of our country to wave over it as it did at Bunker Hill and Saratoga, and Shiloh and Donelson, he (TURPIE) was for the war. The Emancipation policy would not strengthen the Administration, but end in disaster, disgrace and defeat. The soldiers in the field had been unpaid for months. Their families were begging for bread, and he for one would vote to pay the soldiers what is most justly due them before he would vote money to pay for negroes in Missouri. Mr. TURPIE then briefly traced the unanimity of the people from the time that traitorous South Carolina fired on Fort Sumter down through the extra session of Congress, until the President and Republican Senators commenced schemes for the purchase of negroes, and abandoned their previous policy of a war for the restoration of the Union. The President had abandoned all constitutional obligations, and carried out measures which in France would belong to the Emperor, in England to the King, and in Russia to the Czar; but he (TURPIE) would say that no American Czar would have any serfs west of the Alleghanies. Mr. TURPIE then proceeded to speak of the elasticity of the so-called "war powers," and said they had been delegated to Provost Marshals and other Administrative satraps through every town in the country, with the exception of Selina and Oberlin, where white and black Africans alone resided. In dwelling at some length on the results of the acts of the "war power," such as false imprisonment, interfering with the freedom of the Press, &c., Mr. TURPIE spoke eloquently of the devotion of Indiana to the Union, and declared that if the Abolition schemes of the Administration were abandoned, the people would rush forth again in this war like those under Peter the Hermit for the rescue of the sepulchre of our Savior. The sons of Indiana have fallen in every battle from Fort Donelson to the Rappahannock. Two days after the brilliant victory at Fort Donelson the President sent a message to Congress, not congratulating the country that Tennessee had been redeemed, but recommending Congress to aid in the abolishment of slavery in the Border States. The President used the word "abolishment" in his message for "abolition" would have caused it to fall still-born to the ground. Mr. TURPIE then contended that the cause of their being two parties now was from the issues which had been raised by the Republicans. They had diverted the true objects of the war to "abolition;" but if they wished to put down this rebellion they must abandon the purchasing of negroes, defeat this bill, and return to their constitutional obligations.

Mr. WALL, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) opposed the bill as being unconstitutional. It would have no effect in putting down the rebellion. It was dangerous to pass it at this time, when financial ruin seemed to be upon us. Mr. WALL then proceeded to speak of the arbitrary arrests of citizens in his own State, (New-Jersey,) and declared that the people of New-Jersey ever have been loyal. He then quoted the resolutions of his colleague, (Mr. TEN EYCK,) introduced at the last session of Congress, declaring "that the war should be prosecuted in the beginning and the end for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution." He (WALL) approved of those resolutions, but he declared that the war was not now being prosecuted for any such object. Mr. WALL then gave a brief exhibit of the results of emancipation as undertaken by Great Britain, and claimed that the London *Times* had denounced it as ending in making the slave worse off in his last condition than he was in his first.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) favored the bill with a reasonable amount of emancipation, but would not vote millions upon millions of dollars out of the treasury for such an object, nor for canal, railroad or telegraph schemes. He thought that the present bill was constitutional, and would tend to the restoration of peace in Missouri.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) spoke at considerable length against the bill, regarding the tendencies of Republican legislation as retarding the progress of the war. He warned the Republicans that dissatisfaction existed in the Northwest at the taxation there, not for carrying on the war, but for the purchase of negroes in loyal States, and stated that there would be trouble in Illinois if the bill was passed. A Senator a few days since had spoken about his loyalty, of those on his (Mr. RICHARDSON's) side of the Senate, but in that respect he would inform the Senator that he (RICHARDSON) stood the peer of the President himself. He (RICHARDSON) was for putting down the rebellion, and he believed there would be hearty coöperation throughout the country in doing so if the Emancipation Proclamation was withdrawn and the confiscation laws repealed, and the necessity for a draft or conscription would be thus avoided.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) thought that great alterations in the social structure of any State should be made with extreme caution. He did not believe that this measure would give peace to Missouri, but to divisions of opinion in the councils of the country. He believed the continual agitation of the slavery question had culminated in the present revolt, and now it was proposed to end the efforts of the Secessionists by doing away with their domestic institutions. He thought that this idea would raise, and it has raised, a spirit of opposition throughout the country. The warnings of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware had gone unheeded, and if these measures were persisted in the entire North might be in the same state in which we find Missouri to-day.

A long discussion here followed on the various amendments to the bill, all of which were defeated.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.

The Senate is still in session.

Mr. DAVIS reviewed the position of the President on the Slavery question prior and subsequent to his election to the Executive Chair. He argued that the President had no "war powers," but that such exclusively belonged to Congress. He advised the revocation of both the emancipation proclamations, and denounced Gen. HUNTER as a man of small capacity and patriotism, and wished that some other General had been sent to the Department of the South. He believed Gen. MCCLELLAN to be the greatest General the country had. Mr. DAVIS here read from President LINCOLN's remarks, addressed to the Border State Congressmen, last Summer, on the war, and argued that the war was not carried on now as it was then. Slavery was the harp of a thousand strings, on which the men from the North were furious to play.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) spoke for nearly an hour on the unconstitutionality of the bill. He argued that the President had even violated the Chicago Platform, which he had once said was "good enough law for him." Mr. POWELL recapitulated what he regarded as the crimes of the present Administration, such as the abrogation of the freedom of the Press, the arbitrary arrests of citizens, and the refusal to grant them trials by jury. He believed that our liberties could only be preserved by a strict adherence to the rights of the States. The Government he contended had no more right to interfere with Slavery in a State than it had to establish it in one. He thought that one reason why the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) wanted "immediate emancipation in Missouri," was that Gov. ANDREW, who had got a roving commission, could enlist negro soldiers to fill up the draft in his own State.

Mr. SUMNER said that he desired to see a musket in the hands of every slave thus freed.

Mr. POWELL had no doubt of it. He (POWELL) did not believe that this bill was a measure of peace but one of hostility. It was calculated to disturb all the Border States. The Republicans are not waging a war to restore the Union and the Constitution, but to destroy Slavery.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) denied that such was the policy of the Republican Party. It was the duty of every Senator here to obey his oath to support the Constitution and to give his aid to put down this rebellion. A Senator who refused to vote supplies and men to prosecute the war could not be a very loyal man. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. POWELL resumed his speech, and at midnight precisely the Senate adjourned without taking a vote on the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The House resumed the consideration of the Illinois and New-York Ship Canal bill.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressed the opinion that further discussion would not change one vote on this bill. Nevertheless, owing to what had been said against the measure, he proceeded to show that as early as 1787 the question was agitated of connecting the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, in order to afford a great free highway to commerce for the benefit of the nation at large. Referring to the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, he said the author of it, (Mr. F. A. CONKLING,) no one would suppose, had lived on a line of railroad which had, during the last year, made five millions on a capital stock of thirteen millions, judging from that gentleman's opposition to the bill. But great men would differ. In further advocacy of the measure, he said the Government was asked only to lend its credit, and that the tolls of the Illinois and Michigan Canal now paid more than the interest on the two millions expended by Illinois on that work.

Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.) explained that the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, which had been attacked, was made pursuant to instructions from the House to inquire as to the naval and military aspects of the work. In the examinations before the Committee no commercial rivalries were represented. There was no occasion to suspect any unfair conduct from any quarter. With the exception of one absentee, the Committee were unanimous in their report. He had made up his mind to vote against every measure, job, scheme or project, which would cause to deviate either the money or the credit of the Government from what he conceived should be their exclusive employment—the crushing out by force of arms of this atrocious rebellion. Threats had been made against him in the City of New-York and here, because of his opposition to the bill. The influence of the Press had been brought to the support of the measure in a manner almost unparalleled. The lobbies of this House were filled with paid advocates in violation of the rules; and this bill had been brought here in a faudulent manner—irregularly and unauthorized by the Naval Committee.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said instead of devising means for carrying on the war to a successful conclusion, the object seemed to be to provide modes by which money should be expended. He opposed the measure, denying that it was national in the sense suggested. The trade of the Mississippi River amounted to more than that of all the Northern Lakes from the West.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that the original design was to afford passage for ships-of-war from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, in the event of a war with England, and make such provisions for defence as are now prohibited, we not being permitted by the treaty to place war vessels on the Lakes separating the British possessions from the United States. He explained the substitute which he intended for the purpose.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., (Rep.,) opposing the bill, said they had become so accustomed to give away money by millions, that no appropriation was considered too large to be passed. It was true that pensions for the loss of a leg or on account of some other casualty of war, were gravely debated on the ground of economy. But let a company or State ask for twenty millions of dollars, the question rose to such a dignity that a proposition to debate it was considered out of order. He characterized the scheme now pending as the most preposterous sham ever brought forward, such navigation as was claimed being entirely out of the question.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said this scheme proposed to strike a deadly blow at the interests of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey, and of Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Louisville, by constructing a single line from the West to the East, and, by act of Congress, giving it the preference over five or six channels of art and nature, and while the people of those States and cities were thus to be damaged, they were to be taxed for the scheme.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) entered his solemn protest against the passage of the bill. The able report of the Naval Committee demolished the idea of its necessity as a war measure; and it was now urged as a commercial measure, necessary to develop the interests of New-York and the West. To embark in this and the several railroad schemes pending, would involve the Government to the amount of countless millions. To pass this bill would be an admission that we were unable to open the Mississippi. New-York and New-England had profited by the war; but the agricultural interests of the West had been seriously damaged. The burdens of the West were already greater than she could bear.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.) regarded the opposition to this measure as the most extraordinary toward the Northwest he had ever seen exhibited during his Congressional career. It indicated a refusal of aid to eight millions of people, who had always patriotically assisted the other part of the country. The bill proposed a work of National defence and public welfare; and, notwithstanding the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) called it a sham, it was of greater interest to the Northwest than any measure ever before presented in Congress. He was surprised at the remarks of Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM and PORTER in opposition to the bill. It now costs five bushels of corn in the West to carry one to market. Hence the commercial importance of the improvement contemplated. He had voted for the tariff by which the coffers of Pennsylvania were filled. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad was earning ten millions per year—the money being taken out of the pocket of the West. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had reported a bill of seven millions for fortifications to defend the Eastern coast. Why should the practicable and necessary measures for the defence of the West, as well, be denied. It would, in the event of war with England, enable us to bring our vessels to defend us from all attacks on the lakes. The Mississippi would be opened. There were 80,000 troops there under the brave and unconquerable Gen. GRANT. While GRANT was marching on the enemy to open the Mississippi, we might open the communication now proposed, and then have a general jubilee.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, the demand for the previous question was seconded.

Without further proceedings, the House adjourned by two majority.

During the proceedings, Mr. CRADLEBUGH, not being able to obtain the floor, got permission to print his speech, of which the following is the substance:

Mr. CRADLEBAUGH, the Delegate from Nevada, said, having resided some time among the Mormons, and become acquainted with their ecclesiastical polity, their habits, and their crimes, he felt that he was not discharging his duty, if he failed to impart such information as he had acquired in regard to this people in our midst, who were building up, consolidating, and daringly carrying on a system subversive of the Constitution and laws, and fatal to morals and true religion. The remoteness of Utah from the settled regions of the country, and the absence of any general intercourse between the Mormons and the masses of our people, have served to keep the latter in almost complete ignorance of the character and designs of the former. That ignorance, pardonable at first, becomes criminal when the avenues to a full knowledge are open to us.

He said Mormonism was one of the monstrosities of the age in which we live. It seems to have been left for the model Republic of the world, for the nineteenth century, when the light of knowledge is more generally diffused than ever before, when in art, science and philosophy we have surpassed all that the ages of the past can show, to produce an idle vagabond of an impostor, who heralds forth a creed repulsive to every refined mind and opposed to every generous impulse of the human heart—a faith which commands a violation of the rights of hospitality, sanctifies falsehood, enforces the systematic degradation of woman, not only permits, but orders the commission of the vilest lusts in the name of the Almighty God himself, and teaches that it is a sacred duty to commit the crimes of theft and murder.

Speaking of the Mormons' success, he said: In less than a third of a century it has girdled the globe. Its missionaries are planted in every place. You find them all over Europe; thick through England and Wales—traversing the billows of the Southern oceans to seek proselytes, and as if to crown its achievements, it established itself in the heart of the greatest and most powerful Governments in the world; establishing therein a great theocratic Government, overriding all other Governments, putting the laws at defiance, and now seeks to consummate and perpetuate itself by acquiring a State sovereignty, and by being placed on an equality with the other States of the Union. He then traced the history of Mormonism, its creed, &c., saying they taught the shedding of blood for the remission of sin; or, in other words, if a Mormon apostatizes, his throat shall be cut, and his blood poured out upon the ground, for the remission of his sin. They also practiced other revolting doctrines, such as were carried out only in polygamous countries, which was evidenced by a number of mutilated persons in their midst. They also taught that it was a duty to rob and steal from Gentiles. So at variance is the practice of polygamy with all the instincts of humanity, it has to be pressed upon the people with great assiduity, as a part of their religious duty. It is astonishing with what pertinacity, through all their sermons and discourses, it is justified and insisted on. Threats, entreaties, persuasions and commands are continually brought in play to enforce its observance. So revolting was it to the women, that to aid in its enforcement, they are brutalized, and their modesty is destroyed by coarse, low, vile, vulgar expressions, such as he could not repeat, and would not ask the Clerk to read within the hearing of the House. If, however, his conjugal friend, the delegate from Utah, would undertake such a task, he would cheerfully furnish them for him. If they were proper to be repeated before a large congregation of women and children in Salt Lake City, the representatives of the Church ought not to be ashamed to repeat them here. But their teachings, as reported by themselves, furnish the best evidence of the estimation in which they hold woman. He then read extracts from their sermons and Church organ, containing threats, rebukes and complaints. Their Church government was one of the most complete despotisms on the earth. The mind of one man permeates the whole mass of the people, and subjects to its unrelenting tyranny the souls and bodies of all. It reigns supreme in Church, in State, in morals, and even in the manifest domestic and social arrangements. BRIGHAM's house is at once tabernacle, capital and harem; BRIGHAM's self is king, priest, lawyer and chief polygamist. Is treason hatched in Utah—BRIGHAM is the head traitor. Are rebel troops mustered against the United States—BRIGHAM is their commander-in-chief. Is a law to be enacted—BRIGHAM's advice determines it. Is an offending Gentile or an apostate Mormon to be assassinated—the order emanates from BRIGHAM. His deluded followers yield implicit obedience. A Church order known as the "Danites, or Destroying Angels," protect his person, avenge his wrongs and execute his pleasure. BRIGHAM is both Church and State. True, the atrocities in Utah were not committed by BRIGHAM's own hands, but by his underlings; so he proves an *alibi*, and claims that he is not a criminal, when he is known to be everywhere present in the Territory. He seeks to avert censure by affecting ignorance of the atrocities of his underlings. Such ignorance can only be supposable on the hypothesis that Mormonism is not a system, and that BRIGHAM is not its head—that he is a despot without power, or a prophet without the ability to foresee. Now, BRIGHAM is either complete ruler in Utah, or he is nothing. The complicity of the Church dignitaries, Mayors of cities, and other Territorial officials, in the crimes that have been committed, demonstrate that these crimes were Church crimes, and BRIGHAM is the head of the Church. Armed with unbounded power over the hearts and lives of his people, BRIGHAM defiantly drives the barbaric chariot of Mormon robbery, murder, polygamy and incest, over all law, in defiance of all the Federal officials in the Territory. He controls the Legislature and the Courts. These facts he proceeded to prove. The attempt of the Mormons to interfere with the administration of the law and the Courts was the great cause of their difficulty with the Federal Judges. Of nearly twenty Judges sent to Utah, Judge ZEMBABEL SNOW, a Mormon, and Chief Justice J. F. KINNEY, the latter known as the tool and creature of BRIGHAM YOUNG, are the only ones who have not been removed by the present Administration. His testimony was uniformly to the effect that the law could not be enforced. With these exceptions, not one of the Judges could serve out their terms of four years. Some left in disgust, and others were driven away by force.

Mr. CRADLEBAUGH then gave his experience as one of the former Associate Justices of Utah. While sitting as a committing magistrate, complaint after complaint was made before him of murders and robberies—of which he mentioned as particularly shocking, the murder of FORBES, the assassinations of PARRISHER and POTTER, of JONES and his mother, of the Aiken party, (of which there were six in all,) and the cold-blooded, cowardly massacre and robbery at the mountain meadows. At that time there still lay all ghastly under the sun of Utah the unburied skeletons of one hundred and nineteen men, women and children, the hapless, hopeless victims of the Mormon creed. Time would not now allow that he should read the affidavits taken. He should publish a portion of them as an appendix to these remarks, that it might be seen that he was justified in charging that the Mormons are guilty—*aye, that the Mormon Church is guilty of the crimes of murder and robbery as taught in their Books of Faith.* The motives the Mormons had in the massacre was in seeking revenge for the killing of PURLEY PRATT, a leading Mormon, while in the act of running off with another man's wife and children through Arkansas to Utah. He was overtaken by the outraged husband, and slain—the Arkansas Court refusing to punish the perpetrator. Vengeance is visited on the heads of these poor emigrants by the Mormons, who, in addition, no doubt, were also actuated by the great amount of stock and property of the emigrants, supposed to be worth $60,000 or $70,000. This was emphatically "getting the Lord's hospitality," as HEBER KIMBALL expresses it, "without getting in debt to the Lord's enemies." A great portion of the property was taken to Cedar City, deposited in the tithing office, and then sold out. So much of the clothes, especially the bed clothes upon which the wounded had been lying, and those taken from the dead, were piled in the back room of the tithing office, and allowed to remain for so great a length of time that when he (Mr. CRADLEBAUGH) was there, eighteen months after, the room was still offensive. What a commentary upon the condition of affairs in our country! Momonism reveling upon the spoils obtained by murder, while seventeen orphan children are turned penniless upon the world. After alluding to other outrages, Mr. CRADLEBAUGH said the weak, timid, temporizing policy which has ever been pursued toward Utah by the Federal Government only led to disorganization and anarchy, and open violation of the most sacred rights; and has exhibited Utah before the world as the gloomy theatre where murder and robbery alternately shift the scene. He might continue the catalogue, if necessary. The dead rise up in awful judgment against Mormonism.

In conclusion, he said: I contend that we owe it as a duty to manifest our disapprobation of practices and doctrines so odious, and that it is our duty to retain this Mormon people under the general jurisdiction of the Government, so that their institutions may be reached by Federal legislation, if necessary; and thus show in a most indubitable manner that we are unwilling that the stain and disgrace shall be fastened upon us. It is a duty enjoined on us by the solemn obligations of justice and humanity.

Military Hospitals and Ambulance Corps.

The following bill was introduced in the Senate Feb. 5, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia:

An Act in relation to Military Hospitals, and to organize an Ambulance Corps.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all military hospitals, with their appurtenances and fixtures, except medicines, hospital stores, instruments, bedding and books, all ambulances, wagons for hospital supplies, and for the transportation of the sick and wounded, shall be constructed and provided by the Quartermaster's Department, agreeably to the requisitions of, and according to plans and patterns furnished by, the Surgeon-General, and approved by the Secretary of War; *Provided*, That in cases of emergency, hospitals, ambulances, and wagons for hospital service, may be constructed or procured by the Surgeon-General with the sanction of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to provide the necessary horses, mules, harness and forage to render the hospital transport train efficient for field service, and to deliver the same to the officers of the Medical Department, by whom the trains will be organized, and they shall not be diverted from the hospital service, or be subject to the orders of any other Department.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to provide more effectually for the care of the sick and wounded of the army, a hospital corps shall be established and permanently attached to the Medical Department, with the following organization: One Colonel, as Commandant of the corps; one First Lieutenant to each company of one hundred enlisted men; one Sergeant to each twenty privates, and one Corporal to each ten privates, and as many privates as may be necessary, not to exceed in gross the rate of two to each company in the army. The commissioned officers of the hospital corps shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of officers of like grades in the infantry arm of the service. The non-commissioned officers and privates shall be appointed and enlisted according to existing laws, and shall be upon the same footing, as regards pay and allowances, as the Sergeants, Corporals and privates of infantry, respectively.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and non-commissioned officers of the hospital corps shall perform such duties, either in the field or in hospitals, as may be required by regulations, and that the privates of the corps shall act as drivers of ambulances, and of wagons for hospital supplies, as litter-bearers, and as cooks and nurses, in all military hospitals without extra pay being allowed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the hospital corps is organized and on duty, the details of enlisted men from regiments for the hospital service, now authorized by regulations, shall cease; and that in case of a reduction of the army, the hospital corps shall be correspondingly reduced, so as at no time to exceed the proportion of two privates to each company actually in the army.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Passed the House of Representatives Feb. 4, 1863.

Attest: EM. ETHERIDGE, Clerk.

The Proposed Coastwise Telegraph.

Following is the act to provide for the construction of a coastwise submarine cable, as it passed the House Feb. 4:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be constructed and laid down a submarine cable from Fort McHenry, in Baltimore, or Fort Monroe, to Galveston, Texas, touching at Fort Macon, N. C.; Port Royal S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; Fort Pickens, Fla., and Galveston, Texas; with a branch from Fort Pickens to New-Orleans, or such part of said lines as the exigencies of the military service may require. And the Secretary is hereby authorized to enter into contract, on behalf the United States, with such responsible parties as shall give security for the prompt and faithful execution of the work.

The Commissary Department of the Army.

Following is the act to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department as it passed the House, Feb. 4:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be added to the Subsistence Department of the army, by regular promotion therein, one Brigadier-General, who shall be Commissary-General of Subsistence, one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel and two Majors, the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels to be Assistant Commissaries-General of Subsistence; and that vacancies in the above-mentioned grades shall be filled by regular promotion in said Department. And the vacancies created by promotions herein authorized may be filled by selections from the officers of the regular or volunteer force.

REBEL PILOTS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—ROBERT SPATCHLER and WM. JOHNSON, pilots, captured on board the rebel steamer *Huntress*, and sent to this port to the care of the United States Marshal, were yesterday transferred to Fort Lafayette by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

Massachusetts and the War.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has written a long letter to S. F. WETMORE, a member of the Indiana Legislature, who was appointed on a Committee to inquire and report why Massachusetts has not sent to the field during the present war as many men as have been sent by Indiana. Without attempting to institute any comparison between the two States, Gov. ANDREW furnishes Mr. WETMORE with some statistics to show what Massachusetts has done for the war. He then discusses the relations between the East and West, quoting largely from MCDUFFIE, SUMNER and WEBSTER to illustrate his position, and concludes thus:

"We of Massachusetts are as little in sympathy with the MCDUFFIE of 1825, and the CALHOUN of 1829, as with the 'institution' around which crystalized the politics of South Carolina, of which secessionism is the product, and which is the boasted 'corner-stone' of the 'Confederacy' of traitors. Does the Northwest demand a highway for the procession of her teeming granaries to the sea, which will surpass the 'Father of Waters' in its value to the commerce of the world and to the farmers of the agricultural States? She will look even now to the members from New-England to support her ship canal uniting the Mississippi with Lake Michigan, and to secure its passage. I trust she will not be mistaken. The doctrines of Mr. WEBSTER, thirty years ago, are not less true, nor less acceptable to Massachusetts to-day. And I pray you to remember that whenever New-England has been accused of singularity, the charge has never rested for its facts on the narrowness, but only on the comprehensive breadth of her principles and her methods. We do not believe that the road to prosperity and honor lies over the misfortunes of other States or other men. We hold that in the moral welfare, the material wealth, the industrial development and intellectual power of all States and people shall we share ourselves; striving to be not like the spider, who sucks poison from the sweetest flower, but rather like the bee, which draws nurture even from the humblest.

While I put forward no claim to intrinsic or original superiority in the New-England character, I do assert the facts of her history and her traditional policy. These are due to her institutions of education, and to the little democracies of her towns. Through the power of these institutions, ideas and intelligence are enabled to control her conduct in public affairs. While in the South a single class interest, crushing out the life of democracy, which is found in the intellectual culture of the people, dominates all others, and subverts the many to the despotism of the few.

Hence, my dear Sir, this war of rebellion. And in the issue of this war are involved the triumph or defeat of all which has made the West and the East alike prosperous, happy and free.

The California United States Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 6.

Another ballot was taken in the State Legislature, to-night, with the following result:

Phelps	25	Sargent	32
Conness	31	Brown	9

Balance scattering.

Arrived, ship *Isaac Jeanes*, from New-York.

DINNER TO THE CHAPLAIN OF "CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION."—The Joint Committee of the Common Council who recently visited Suffolk, Va., to present a sword, sash and belt to Gen. CORCORAN, and of which WILLIAM WALSH, the President of the Board of Aldermen, was the Chairman, gave a dinner last night, at the "*Maison Dorée*," to Rev. JAMES M. DILLON, the Chaplain of CORCORAN's Brigade, who was unremitting in attentions to the comfort of the Committee, while they were at Suffolk, and who is now in the City on a brief business visit connected with the "Irish Legion." The dinner was of the most *recherché* character. In addition to Rev. Mr. DILLON and Alderman WALSH, there were present Aldermen Mitchell, Henry, Reed, Hardy and Ottiwell, Ex-Aldermen Smith and Brady, Councilman Healy, Judge Charles K. Smith, Surrogate Gideon J. Tucker, Simon Meyer, Secretary to the Committee, and the TIMES' Reporter. The affair passed off very happily. Brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Dillon, Aldermen Walsh, Reed, Ottiwell and Hardy, Councilmen Healy, and Judge Smith and Mr. Tucker. At 11 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, at the City Hall, the Committee will present to Mr. DILLON, as their personal offerings of friendship to that gentleman, an elegant saddle, a pair of spurs of superior description, and a pair of gauntlets.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM, now that Gen. THUMB and Miss WARREN are off from his hands, has returned to his legitimate business, and advertises a combination of novelties which are absolutely unprecedented; read them. On Tuesday, rain or shine, the little folks will be married. Presents by the score rain in upon them, and the rush for cards to the wedding is terrific. There are none to be had.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF CANTON, MASS.—The death of ABEL WENTWORTH, Esq., of Canton, occurred two or three days since, under circumstances of a particularly distressing character. He was on his way to the town-hall, to attend to his duties as Town Auditor, and attempted to cross Reservoir Pond on the ice. He had gone but about two rods from the shore, when he broke through the ice. The water was but four or five feet deep, and in his efforts to extricate himself his feet were stuck in the mud at the bottom. He screamed for help, and attracted the attention of some small boys, who came to his assistance, and endeavored, by using short pieces of wood, to extricate him, but the ice was too weak, and they could not aid him.

He talked with them freely, but gradually became chilled through, and died after having been in the water three-fourths of an hour.

The deceased was 72 years of age, a bachelor, and a man of property and influence in town. His funeral took place to-day.—*Boston Traveller, 6th.*

ΙΩΔΗΣ ....IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Herbert & Hunter.
Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Bank-notes and Specie bought and sold by HERBERT & HUNTER, 74 Wall-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Money to Loan on Improved City Property—At six per cent., without brokerage, in sums of $10,000 and upward. Apply to ROBERT OWEN, No. 110 Broadway.

MARRIED.

TYLER—SUTLIFF.—In Warren, O., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at the bride's residence, by Rev. E. T. Brown, CHAS. W. TYLER, of San Francisco, Cal., and Mrs. HANNAH B. SUTLIFF.

DIED.

BOTSFORD.—In Yorkville on Saturday, Feb. 7, ROSA A., widow of Rev. E. C. Botsford.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Yorkville, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock M.

BIRD.—In New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Feb. 7, JOSEPH BIRD, after a long illness, aged 43 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at New-Rochelle.

CHEW.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, at his residence, No 65 West 36th-st., after a lingering illness, ROBERT CHEW, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 12½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DORAN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, M. S. DORAN, aged 22 years.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

EVELEIGH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 6, Mrs. MARY D. EVELEIGH, widow of the late Capt. N. W. Eveleigh.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. Clarkson, No. 63 Court-st.

GUNSAUL.—In Buttermilk Falls, on Thursday night, Feb. 5, at the house of Mr. Thomas Webb, in the devout profession of the Christian faith, THOMAS GUNSAUL, of West Point, aged 27 years.

His friends are invited to his funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Buttermilk Falls.

LONG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, suddenly, SAMUEL LONG, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 613 Washington-st., without further invitation.

POOLE.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, WILLIAM ELMER, youngest child of Henry A. and Catharine E. Poole, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 130 East 32d-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

TIMMONEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, of consumption, JAMES M. TIMMONEY, aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Feb. 9, of which due notice will be given.

TERHUNE.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 6, after a long and painful illness, JOHN A. L. TERHUNE, aged 56 years.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 180 West 19th-st. The remains will be taken to Paramus, N. J., on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

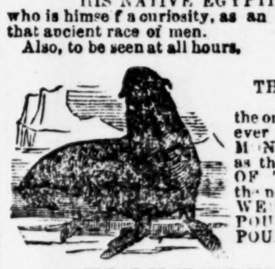
☞ Paterson (N. J.) papers please copy.

TERRY.—Near Suffolk, Va., on Monday, Jan. 19, WILLIAM H. C. TERRY, Squadron I, First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, in the 23d year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Middletown Cemetery New-York.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS.
embracing the wonderful and extraordinary

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS OR RIVER HORSE, FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH
so frequently mentioned in the Book of Job, where it is declared that
"UPON EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE."
The first and only animal of the kind ever exhibited in America. He is to be seen at all hours, every day and evening, and is exhibited by
HIS NATIVE EGYPTIAN KEEPER,
who is himself a curiosity, as an interesting specimen of that ancient race of men.
Also, to be seen at all hours,



THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
the only animal of the kind ever captured alive, the MONARCH OF THE OCEAN, as the LION IS THE KING OF THE FOREST. He is the noblest animal on earth. WEIGHS OVER 1,000 POUNDS, AND EATS 60 POUNDS OF FISH DAILY!
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR.

MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON.
THE LARGEST BEAR EVER CAPTURED ALIVE.
GRAND AQUARIA, with its beautiful living COLORED FISH; SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PHANTOM.
And the laughter-provoking farce,
YOUNG AMERICA.
Every Afternoon and Evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MR. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance in his inimitable songs.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET."
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE LADY LISLE.
A NOVEL.
By Miss M. E. BRADDON,
Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "The Captain of the Vulture," &c.
Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.
This is the third issue of the novels by the author of "Aurora Floyd," who is now being read, talked about and admired more than any writer of fiction of the day. It is an animated, interesting, well-constructed novel, and there is no shade or suspicion of dullness in any of its pages. It is written in a pleasant, flowing style, that contributes largely to hold the attention which the ingenuity of its plot awakens.
10,000 of "Lady Audley's Secret," a novel by the same author, were sold in one week.
Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.
Also for sale by all booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the causes and cures of impotency, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the Author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with Gen. Hooker's army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.
Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.
Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The Company, Regiment and Division should be written in full on each package.
Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington, and other points, at 3 P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Nos. 59 and 442 Broadway and 27th st. Dépôt.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 25.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 65.—Feb. 7, 1863.
22, 53, 78, 60, 31, 38, 18, 70, 74, 58, 8, 73, 32.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 66.—Feb. 7, 1863.
44, 48, 75, 51, 53, 21, 38, 18, 61, 24, 62, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

J. C. RUSHTON'S
PERFUMED
CAMPHOR ICE
WITH
GLYCERINE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS,
Face, Fever Sores, Sunburn, &c., when all other remedies fail. 25 cents per box; if sent by mail 30 cents.
Prepared and sold by
J. CLEMENT RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist,
No. 417 BROADWAY.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

Metallic Legs
PATENTED, JAN. 6, 1863, BY THE
UNIVERSAL JOINT AND ARTIFICIAL LIMB COMPANY.
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldiers, price $50; civilians, $75; silver-plated, $100. They will lengthen and shorten, and are self-adjusting. Send for a circular to J. W. WESTON,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—A competent agent wanted for the New-England States, to be located in Boston.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Are now running daily expresses over the Louisville and Nashville Railroads
Freights for BOWLING GREEN and NASHVILLE must be prepaid, and an invoice of the goods, properly sworn to before a Notary Public should accompany the packages. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
New-York.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

BANKRUPT LAW.
The subscriber, representing the debtor and creditor interest favorable to the passage of this law would be glad to confer with those interested, at an early day, at his office, No. 200 Broadway.
L. B. GREGORY.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS—Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE HAS BEEN removed to No. Eight Fifty eight (858) Broadway, near 13th-st., second floor, and will be opened on Monday Feb. 9, for business with a full stock of India, Japanese, Chinese and American Indian goods and a new assortment of French fans.

RESTAURANT.—TO LET, THE SPLENDID Restaurant northwest corner of Broadway and 4th-st., fitted up in the most modern style. Apply at gas-fixture store, No. 797 Broadway.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF JUDGE BARNARD.

Sixty Writs of Habeas Corpus Issued under One Process—The Entire Number Returnable on Tuesday.

One of the most peculiar cases which has been brought to the notice of the Courts since the breaking out of the rebellion will come up at the special term of the Supreme Court on Tuesday next, at which time there are sixty-one writs of *habeas corpus* returnable all upon one process before Judge BARNARD.

The circumstances leading to this extraordinary proceeding are somewhat singular. Some time in November last a man, styling himself "Colonel," visited Weschester County, for the purpose of raising recruits. He found there sixty-one young men, mostly farmers, whom he induced to go with him to Staten Island, under promise that they should fare much better than ordinary soldiers, in the matter of rations and camp equipage, and that they should wear a different style of uniform—one much handsomer and more showy than that used by the rank and file generally. These promises captivated them, and they accompanied the individual to Staten Island. They did not, it is alleged, enlist or receive any bounty-money, or sign any acknowledgment in any way binding them to the Government, as those were matters to be arranged afterward.

They found after a few days' experience that they had been deceived by false pretences, and that they were to fare like common soldiers. The "Colonel" proceeded to Albany, and represented them as a company he had raised, which he desired to have transfered to another regiment. The request was granted, but the men objected to the measure. They were accordingly imprisoned, but finally procured the services of a lawyer at Staten Island, who had a writ of *habeas corpus* taken out and made returnable before Judge METCALF. On the day upon which the writ was returnable, the police boat came for and conveyed the entire number to Fort Schuyler, all of them having first been ironed.

While at Fort Schuyler they were induced, as they allege, to sign some kind of a paper, the nature of which has not yet transpired. They state also that they were threatened all sorts of punishment, and that they signed the paper through fear that the threats made against them might be carried into execution.

One of the number finally obtained leave of absence, and coming to this City, applied to Mr. W. F. HOWE, who drew up 61 petitions, and presented the whole case to Judge BARNARD. Sixty-one separate writs of *habeas corpus* were at once issued, made returnable at the Special Term of the Supreme Court on Tuesday next, and demanding the bodies of the men aforesaid. Mr. HOWE will act as their counsel, and the whole number will be brought up in order that the affair may be investigated.

Parties conversant with the facts consider the case a very serious one, and censure the course taken by the police in the matter. If there is any substance to the charges made against the police, they will be investigated by the Commissioners; but, as the stories are somewhat conflicting on this point, nothing positive can be stated in relation to it. The men state that they have no objections to enlisting in the service of the United States, but desire to do so in a legitimate manner and with their eyes open; and further, that they are Union men, and loyal, law-abiding citizens.

THE HOMICIDE IN THE EIGHTH WARD

Result of the Investigation before Coroner Wildey—The Testimony of Officers McCormick and Beach.—Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner WILDEY impanneled a Jury yesterday, at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and proceeded to investigate the homicide which occurred at a late hour on Friday night, at No. 101 Mercer-street, a full account of which we published in the TIMES of yesterday. The following is the substance of all the testimony that is material in the case:

Clark W. Beach was the first witness sworn: He testified that he was a Detective officer, and Inspector of the Recruiting Department in this City, and lived at No. 83 West Twenty-ninth-street; about half-past eight o'clock on Friday evening, Officer Brady and himself went into No. 101 Mercer-street, for the purpose of arresting deceased as a deserter. On entering the place they stepped into the bar-room and had a drink. We then went into the parlor and asked one of the girls if deceased was in the house; she said the man who sat behind the stove was the man; we looked at him and recognized him as the person we were in search of; Mr. Brady motioned me to come outside for a few moments; we then decided to get the assistance of a policeman, as Reid was a very powerful man, and would probably make some resistance; we went outside, and in front of the building, No. 99 Mercer street, we saw a policeman; Mr. Brady told the officer his business, and requested his assistance in the matter; just then the front door of No. 101 opened, and deceased was about coming out, when Mr. Brady put his hand on his shoulder, and told him he wanted him. He told deceased to go back into the house, and told him that he was a deserter and that his name was Reid; deceased said it was not so, and started to run through the hall toward the back door; Mr. Brady ran after him, and as deceased jumped off the stoop into the yard, Mr. Brady jumped after him and caught hold of him by the coat-tail; deceased then ran under the back stoop; Mr. Brady called for a light, and I started for one, while the policeman went to the front basement entrance to prevent deceased from escaping that way; while I was getting a light I heard the snapping of caps, as if from a pistol; I stopped to listen for a few moments, and, hearing nothing more, I stepped out into the hallway and sang out to Brady, "Where are you?" he replied, "Out here," and I followed him into the yard; I went into the yard and saw Mr. Brady standing on a dog-house; he said he had shot deceased, and that he was over in the next yard; Mr. Brady climbed over the fence, and I went after him; after we got into the yard we searched the place, but could not find deceased; just then we heard the policeman cry out that he had the deceased, and the voice appearing to come from No. 101, we went back over the fence again; when we entered the house and got into the street, we found that deceased was next door at No. 99; upon entering this house we found deceased in the barroom dying; that is all I know about the affair; I saw no blows struck on either side.

Policeman McCormack, of the Eighth Precinct, deposed as follows: About half-past eight o'clock last evening, while I was standing in front of No. 99 Mercer-street, Mr. Brady came up to me and said he wanted "me to assist him in arresting a deserter who was secreted next door;" we went up to the stoop of No. 101 Mercer-street, where deceased was standing; Mr. Brady asked deceased if his name was not Ried; deceased replied in the negative; Mr. Brady said he wanted to see him and took him back in the hallway; there was some scuffling there, and deceased started toward the back door and went into the yard; Brady and I followed him but were unable to find any one; I said deceased must have gone through the basement, and went out to see if any one had gone out through the front door; I learned that no one had passed that way, and rapped for assistance; I then heard some shots fired; I cannot say positively how many shots were fired, but I think there were two; I then went back into the yard and asked Brady if he fired at deceased; he replied in the affirmative, and said he thought he shot him as he was going over the fence; I then went into No. 99, and there found deceased lying on the floor, bleeding out of the mouth: I then went out into the yard, and told Brady that I thought deceased was shot; we then went into No. 99 together, when some of the girls asked who shot deceased; Brady replied that he did; I then told Brady that he would have to come to the Station-house with me; subsequently we removed the body of deceased to the Station-house.

Daniel E. Gavitt deposed that he was attached to the Provost Marshal's office in the capacity of Deputy Provost Marshal. I recognize the prisoner as one of the officers attached to our office. The prisoner was acting under the authority of Deputy Marshal Glossey, who has charge of the office in the absence of Gen. Draper.

Edward Dodge, of No. 105 Mercer-street, deposed that about half-past eight or nine o'clock on Friday night he heard three pistol shots in the rear, and immediately afterwards the rapping of the policeman's club. I went into the street and followed the officer in No. 99, where I saw deceased lying dead in the bar-room.

Philip Loew, of No. 99 Mercer-street, deposed that he was bar-tender in that establishment; about half-past eight or nine o'clock a man came in the bar-room and said "Philip, help me, I am shot;" I handed him a glass of water, but before he could drink it he fell to the floor, and soon afterwards expired; I know deceased by sight, having seen him in the bar-room on several occasions.

J. V. D. Reeve, Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army, deposed that he was in the mustering and discharging duty for the volunteer service, at No. 79 White-street. The prisoner Brady was employed by me, for the purpose of assisting in the detection of frauds against the United States disbursing office, and to arrest such deserters as he might be able to identify, and to give him proper authority I asked that he might be appointed as special detective by the Provost-Marshal-General, Simeon Draper, Esq., which was done, and he has been so employed for some weeks past, up to the present time, and, as far as I know, he has done his duties faithfully and well; his duties were more particularly to prevent men from enlisting in one regiment, then deserting and enlisting in another regiment, for the sake of the bounty money.

Capt. Helme, of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified that he was formerly Captain of the Eighth Precinct; knew the deceased by the name of Buffer Donnelly; I also knew him by the name of Ried; I know of his having been arrested twice as a deserter; once on Sept. 25, and again on Nov. 13, 1862; deceased's character was bad; he was arrested once for assault and battery upon a woman; I warned deceased when he was arrested, and told him he would be shot some day if he did not mend his ways.

Dr. George B. Bouton deposed that he made a post mortem examination of the body, and gave it as his opinion that death was produced from hemorrhage, the result of a pistol shot through the left lung.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict of death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of the prisoner, Michael Brady, Feb. 6, 1863.

Coroner WILDEY then proceeded to examine the prisoner, when he made the following statement in relation to the charge preferred again him:—

"I went to arrest the prisoner for desertion; he knocked me down twice before I fired; I warned him to stop, but he would not; I tried to prevent his going over the fence, when he made two attempts to strike me; he then started to go over the fence, when I commanded him to stop again; he still refused, when I fired at him; the first shot I fired over his head, so as to frighten him; the next time I lowered the pistol with the intention of shooting the diseased about the legs. I had no idea at first that I had shot him, he got away so nimbly. I am twenty-three years of age; was born in Albany, and am a Government detective by occupation."

The Coroner decided to admit the prisoner to bail in the sum of $2,000 and the necessary security being forthcoming the accused was set at liberty.

Air Light.

LATE DISCOVERIES IN LIGHT FOR RAILWAY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

An interesting exhibition was given at No. 549 Broadway, on Thursday evening last, of a new and strikingly successful invention for supplying brilliant and cheap light.

It is well known to all who have given attention to the subject, that if a more powerful form of light could be devised, equal in economy to that now in use, its application to the head-lights of locomotives, so as to give the engineer entire control over his train—a result impossible with any light at present in use—would be hailed as a great boon by the night traveling public. This valuable result has been attained by the experiments of Dr. GEORGE HAND SMITH, of Rochester, by which, at the small cost of fifteen mills per hour, (the cost of the old oil light is six cents,) a light is produced of such exceeding brilliancy and power as to illuminate in advance a long extent of track, making at once apparent to engineers dangerous obstructions, and insuring, as far as light can do so, the safety of the train.

The New-York Central Railroad, under its present very able management, ever in the advance in valuable improvements, for rendering this great road perfect in all its details, appreciating the full merit of this invention, at once adopted it, and are rapidly supplying all of their locomotives.

This light belongs to that class, wherein a solid substance, such as a pencil of lime, is rendered incandescent, or intensely luminous, by the concentrated heat of ignited jets of combined gases, of which the ox-hydrogen light is the type, where, as the name imports, the gases thus employed are oxygen and hydrogen. The power of this light is well known, and repeated efforts have been made in Europe, as well as in this country, to employ it for practical purposes. But the great expense of supplying the gases, particularly the oxygen, together with the rapid deterioration of the lime, has defeated these attempts. This employment of lime for purposes of illumination has attracted a large degree of attention abroad, from the extreme beauty of its light. But, the difficulties mentioned, particularly the supply of the gases, have heretofore prevented its introduction. It is here that the newly discovered method of Dr. SMITH applies—viz.: the abundant supply of that greatest ingredient of artificial illuminations, oxygen gas, literally without cost, by the employment of atmospheric air—carboretted hydrogen, as common gas, being substituted for hydrogen. The air contains one part of oxygen, and about three parts nitrogen gas. Hence it would require four parts of air to give the requisite amount of oxygen—*i. e.*, to obtain one foot of oxygen, four feet of air would be needed, as three of them would be nitrogen. Now the great difficulty in using air arises from the fact (and this fact alone has prevented its adoption) that if we combine four parts of air and one of common gas, we have diluted the gas so largely as to prevent its readily burning. And what is still worse, if combustion were complete, the nitrogen not being combustible, would fly off unconsumed, and carry away the heat generated, to such a degree as to render the luminosity of the cylinder of lime of no practical value.

But if an amount of heat from any source is applied to the current of air previous to ignition, sufficient to supply the loss of heat from nitrogen at the time of combustion, no heat is lost upon the lime, and the whole power of the oxygen is obtained, as though no nitrogen were present. Also the gas will be found to combine with a larger amount of hot air (and consequently oxygen) than with cold air. Hence by supplying a current of pre-heated air to one of common gas ignited, an ample supply of oxygen is afforded, and all the heat generated is saved and concentrated upon the lime. This is the principal feature of this new method.

The burner devised for railway lights is composed of four compound jets, encircling a small cylinder of lime. A current of air and gas is conveyed to each jet, and by a simple device the stream of air is heated before it reaches the jet.

The four-fold intensity of heat induces the dazzling whiteness of the lime peculiar to the ox-hydrogen light. When placed in the focus of a parabolic reflector, such as are in present use upon engines, it is increased to a ball of light 20 inches in diameter, or the eye of the mirror.

The flow of air and gas is reliably and simply controlled by suitable regulators and stop-cocks within the lamp. Two gas-holders placed under the engine communicating with the lamp by a small pipe for each, carry twice or thrice the requirements of a trip. These receive their charge at the engine-houses before starting. This is easily attended to by the local engineer. To fill the holders in each locomotive occupies its engineer only from three to four minutes—very much less time than is required for filling and trimming an oil-lamp. In short, the light is better, cheaper, cleaner, and more convenient than the old oil lamps.

The great and remarkable feature of this discovery is that a light of the most powerful character is produced almost entirely from *air*. This may be realized by stating that the Commissioners of the Central Park paid last Winter for the ox-hydrogen light $1 60 per hour, for each light; while the *air-light* of equal brilliancy is produced for a trifle over 1 cent per hour.

The invention, it is believed, may be applied to all purposes for which gas illumination is at present required, even to the economical lighting of private dwellings, theatres and public halls. The public will have future opportunities for viewing it.

Department of the East.

By General Orders Nos. 12 and 13, issued by Major-Gen. WOOL, Col. FRANK E. HOWE is appointed Assistant-Quartermaster at headquarters, and Col. THOS. J. CRAM is announced as Senior Aid-de-Camp and Chief-of-Staff. Surgeon CHAS. MCDOUGAL, United States Army, is announced as the Medical Director of the department.

United States Christian Commission.

CASH ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO FEB. 7, 1863.

Collection at public meeting at Irving Hall	$529 43
A Friend	20 00
H. K. Corning	100 00
M. S. E., Golden's Bridge	5 00
Guy Richards	20 00
Collection Dr. Adams' Church	235 60
David Hoadley	50 00
O. D. Munn	25 00
Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D.	20 00
James Brown	100 00
Union	5 00
H. K. Bull	50 00
Little Boy 4 years old	1 25
F. G. Foster	200 00
Scholars of Stratford Institute, Stratford, Ct.	20 35
Soldiers' Relief Society, Stratford, Conn.	100 00
Wm. Harman Brown	25 00
James M. Brown	50 00
Rev. R. C. Cook	100 00
Samuel B. Caldwell	500 00
Morris K. Jessup	100 00
G. P. Bradley, Stockbridge, Mass.	5 00
The young people at Stratford	100 00
Cash	250 00
—	1 50
Wm. Dougherty	20 00
John McNeil	20 00
L. J. Fairchild	10 00
Mrs. M. A. Givaro	10 00
G. G. Williams	20 00
E. C. Hungerford, Alden Creek, N. Y.	10 00
Mrs. Anna Watts	20 00
Archibald Russell	100 00
David Terry	50 00
New-York *Evangelist*, account of advertising bill	10 80
New-York *Sun*, account of advertising bill	11 62
Daily Express, account of advertising bill	11 00
New-York *Chronicle*, account of advertising bill	27 75
Total	$2,934 30

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 59 Wall-street.

Meeting of Mechanics in Tammany Hall.

A meeting of mechanics was held, on Friday, in Tammany Hall, "for the purpose of preventing a further strike, and to devise the best means to prevent the further importation of foreign labor, thereby causing a reduction of their wages, and thus throwing their services on the market."

Mr. POWELL was appointed Chairman, and Mr. MCILVAINE Secretary.

The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, stating that its object was to protest against the course pursued by certain parties who had sent over to Great Britain to bring over workmen to this country for the purpose of reducing the wages of the workingmen now here.

HORACE GREELEY, whom the Chairman had brought to the meeting, was then called upon to speak. He said that there was some danger of a clashing of interests from false representations. He was sure the workingmen of England, if informed that by contracting to work here for certain wages thereby underselling labor already in this market, they would refuse to come. But he held, that to emigrate here on their own responsibility, and work at the usual wages, was what no one could object to.

Mr. BAILTEY said that all that their employers wanted out of them was work; and if they should get sick or die who would take care of their wives and little ones?.

Mr. PLATTE spoke next, and professed to reply to Mr. GREELEY upon "greenbacks," "contrabands," and other subjects, upon which Mr. GREELEY had said nothing. He then stigmatized politicians and political parties generally as the enemies of the workingman.

GEORGE CAMPBELL began by designating Mr. GREELEY as a hoary-headed traitor, and then attacked the Novelty Works, for sending to Europe for workmen, dealing out abuse pretty freely all round.

A series of resolutions were then read and adopted, and ordered to be printed in the leading newspapers here and in England.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court yesterday the Recorder passed sentence upon the following persons, whose conviction has been previously noticed:

Henry Pritchard, for forgery in the fourth degree, State Prison two years.

Sophia Price, for attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years.

James O'Brien, for attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Henry Matthews, for attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Michael Kurtz, for pettit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Mary Birmingham, for pettit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Frank Burnett, for pettit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

James Hyde, for pettit larceny, City Prison sixty days.

Abraham Davis, for assault and battery, Penitentiary three months.

Alex. S. Hamilton, for assault upon his wife, City Prison three months.

Caroline Slator, for attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Jane Johnson, for pettit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Wm. Suydam, for pettit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

The Court adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXTORTIONATE CHARGES FOR STORING PRIZE PROPERTY.—Messrs. WARD & GOVE, keepers of the Union Stores, Brooklyn, have lately presented a bill of $11,191 for storage, cooperage, labor, &c., on nine cargoes of resin. United States Marshal MURRAY refused to pay the bill, and yesterday they applied to Judge BETTS to sanction the bill as rendered, but the Judge very properly refused the application. As a sample of the extortion practiced by this firm, the case of the schooner *Alfred H. Partridge* may be cited, when the bill presented to the Marshal for cooperage amounted to $307, while the amount paid the cooper for doing the work was $39 55. Marshal MURRAY has consulted some of the prominent merchants of the City with regard to the charges customary and proper in such cases, and he refuses to pay on behalf of the Government more than is usually paid by individuals. He has offered to Messrs. WARD & GOVE on their bill of $11,191 *one-fifth* of the amount claimed. It has long been a subject of complaint among captors of prizes that the expenses attending the storage and sale of prize property sent to this port are so exorbitant that nothing is left to be divided among the prize men. So notorious is this fact that Commanders of our blockading vessels refuse to send prizes to New-York if they can possibly avoid it, but prefer sending them to Boston or Philadelphia. There is no good reason why the expenses should be greater here than in other cities, and it is to be hoped that hereafter all extortions like the above will be exposed.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The United States Christian Commission will hold a public meeting at the Academy of Music this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT will occupy the chair. The following is the Programme.

1. Prayer, by Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D.
2. Address, by Rev. Dr. TYNG.
3. Address, by Rev. ALEXANDER REED.
4. Address, by Col. MCKEAN, M. C.
5. Hymn.
6. Address, by Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
7. Address, by Rev J. T. DURYEA.
8. Doxology.
9. Benediction, by Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

The public generally are invited to attend.

CAVALRY CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, lately of Grace Church, Baltimore, has accepted the call given him by Calvary Church in this City, and commences his labors there to-day. The circumstances under which he comes are peculiarly interesting to a loyal public, and we doubt not he will meet the reception he so thoroughly deserves at the hands of all honest men who love their country and despise its traitors. Dr. COXE is not only one of the most able preachers of the Episcopal Church, but he has made his mark as an author. He has published a volume of "Christian Ballads," the themes of which were taken from the Holy Year of the Church; a poem, entitled "Saul, a Mystery," and other poetical works, and a volume of sermons. Dr. COXE, though a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, is the son of SAMUEL HANSON COX, the well-known Presbyterian divine.

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER shows the number of deaths in the City during the past week to be 119, a decrease of 29 from the mortality of the previous week. Of the deceased, 16 were men, 14 women, 53 boys, 46 girls. Of these 30 were adults, 89 children, 69 males, 50 females. The principal causes of death were: Bronchitis 3, congestion 5, consumption 14, convulsions 8, croup 10, diphtheria 10, fevers 6, hydrocephalus 9, inflammation 12, murdered 1, marasmus 3. Their nativities were: United States 97, Ireland 12, Germany 5, England 2, Sweden 2, unknown, 1.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The following changes were made during the past week in the Police Department: *Appointments*—Charles K. Fairchild, of the Second Precinct; Hugh J. Mullany, Seventh; Theodore Cox, (doorman,) Fourteenth; Anson G. Shipman and Hugh McGuire, Twenty-ninth; Emil Pfeiffer, Seventh. *Resignations*—Peter Conway, of the First; James J. Sullivan, of the Second; John Quinlan, Twenty-seventh; Martin Browne, Twenty-ninth; and George Woolridge, Forty-second.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL WEEKLY REPORT to Feb. 6, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 30	157	118	275
Admitted to Feb. 6	45	17	62
Discharged, cured or relieved	26	20	46
Died	—	5	5
Remaining at date	176	110	286

Males, 270; females 16.

NEW-JERSEY.

FUNERAL OF A GALLANT JERSEYMAN.—The funeral of Lieut. FRANKLIN EMERY, of Company G, Seventh Michigan Infantry, will take place to-morrow, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his uncle, S. R. HAINES, Esq., No. 32 Franklin-street, Newark. Lieut. EMERY was one of the heroic Michigan boys who manned the boats which crossed the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburgh, in the face of a storm of rebel bullets, to drive the sharpshooters of the enemy from their position. Lieut. E. was in the second boat that landed, reaching the shore uninjured. Later in the day, however, in a gallant charge upon the enemy, he was struck by a Minié bullet in the forehead and killed instantly. His last words were, "The Government expects every man to do his duty." Lieut. E. was formerly a resident of Newark, having removed West some years ago. He served with the Seventh Michigan from the opening of the war.

CHANGES OF CITY OFFICIALS.—A number of changes in Newark City officials were made at a meeting of the Common Council on Friday night. FRANCIS QUINN was appointed Receiver of Taxes, in place of WM. T. UTTER; HENRY COLVETS, Superintendent of Lamps; ROBERT F. SOUTHARD, Clerk of Markets, instead of MOSES T. SEARING; and SAMUEL F. BIGELOW, City Attorney, in place of WILLIAM B. GUILD. There was some excitement concerning the matter between the American and Irish members of the Democratic majority, the former generally refusing to take part in the caucus, or to vote for its nominees. Seven Democrats voted with the four Republicans of the Board to retain the incumbents—the vote standing 11 to 15. Three out of the four officers removed were Democrats.

U. S. HOSPITAL—NEWARK.—The weekly report of this institution shows: Admitted, 3; returned to duty, 1; discharged, 153; deserted, 1; died, 1; remaining, 605; vacant beds, 495; ratio of deaths ₩ 1,000, 1.6528.

LAW REPORTS.

Prize—Alleged Distress of Vessel—Burden of Proof.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Steamer Sunbeam and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured Sept. 28, 1862, off the port of Wilmington, N. C., by the United States man-of-war *State of Georgia*. She was brought here and libeled as prize. The process was returned Nov. 4, 1862, when the British Consul intervened, claiming the vessel and cargo as owned by British subjects. On Dec. 27, Henry Lafour, a British subject, intervened, claiming to be sole owner of the vessel and the whole of her cargo. The test oath was made by his attorney in fact. On Dec. 30 a claim was filed by Joseph Greenwood, of England, also through an attorney in fact, claiming to be the owner of 18 bales of worsted goods, which he alleged were shipped from Liverpool for Matamoras, and were not subject to the control of the master of the ship, but were in the sole charge of his own agent.

The vessel was of British build, and had a British register, issued at London, Jan. 19, 1858. Her shipping articles were dated at London, Aug. 1, 1862, for a voyage to Halifax, thence, if required, to any ports and places in British North America and the United States, the West Indies, Bahamas and Matamoras, and back to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom. She cleared at Liverpool Aug. 1, 1862, with a bill of health for Matamoras, and on Sept. 6 she cleared from Halifax for Matamoras. A large portion of her cargo was contraband of war. She sailed from Halifax Sept. 14, and was captured Sept. 28, about a mile off Cape Fear Inlet, early in the morning. She did not approach the blockading vessels when discovered, but endeavored to avoid them, until she was brought to by repeated shots from them, having got under the guns of the rebels' fortifications, which opened fire for her protection.

Besides the usual grounds of defence taken in such cases, the claimants insisted that the proximity of the vessel to Wilmington was caused by her perilous condition at the time, by reason of stress of weather, she having been compelled to deviate from her voyage by a violent gale, which disabled her equipment, destroyed her coal and water and provisions, and drove her to seek the nearest port.

The time, place, extent and cause of this alleged deviation were not given with uniformity and clearness by the witnesses, and to many of them the fact of any such deviation was not known until the capturing vessels were in sight. Two logs were kept on the ship, one the ship's log, and one by the First Engineer. Both agreed in describing the gale as a violent and sudden one, but neither specified its direction, nor what, if any, injuries to the ship or her tackle resulted from it, or whether the navigability of the vessel was in any way impeded by it. The gale came on, on Saturday morning, eight days before the capture, and the engineer's log showed that his part of the vessel, which was most affected by it, was entirely cleared up, and relieved from its effects the next day. Sails were her general propelling power, her steam being only used as an auxiliary, and generally when leaving port or approaching land; and it was not shown that her sailing qualities were at all impaired by the storm. There was no entry in either log that the vessel changed her course because of the storm, nor that distress or peril of any kind made such deviation necessary. The log showed that the vessel held a southwesterly course from the 16th of September till her capture. There was also on board a chart, which had carefully marked down on it the route she took from Cape Sable. This showed that at the time of the storm the vessel deviated at right angles from the course she was then running, she being then about in the latitude of Montauk Point, and ran in toward the coast about a degree, when she turned again at right angles, parallel to her former course, and kept down along the coast, tending, however, each day more toward the land. And the master testified that the evening before the capture he altered her course and stood in for Wilmington.

The vessel had on board a general English chart, including the United States ports on the west side of the Atlantic, and new charts of our Coast Survey—one from Albemarle Sound to Cape Fear and one from Cape Fear to St. Catherine's Island. She had no chart for Matamoras.

The master testified that the vessel had on board only one gun and two rifles. The mate and engineer and others testified that she had four mounted cannon on deck, three of which were thrown overboard in the storm. The master had no knowledge that any of the cargo was contraband of war.

Held by the Court—That the burden of proof is upon the claimants to make out the justification set up of distress of the vessel. If that justification is not made out, the culpability of the vessel is most palpable.

That the record made on the chart found on board, gives most persuasive proof that the course pursued after the storm was not induced by any necessity, but was voluntary and in fulfillment of the plan and purpose of the voyage from its outset.

That the course pursued by the vessel and the charts found on board indicate that her destination was some port north of Cape Florida.

That the ignorance of the master as to the lading of the vessel, or to whom or for whom any part of it was being carried, gives ground for suspicion that there was studied reserve or false representation as to the real state of facts in reference to the condition of the ship and the object of the voyage.

That it is ambiguous, also, who is the real owner of the property. Lafour claiming to be owner of all, and Greenwood of a part, and the two claims evince a want of the clear notion of title to property which is rightfully to be expected in the contestation of a prize suit.

That the proofs show that the allegation of distress on the part of the vessel was groundless and false; inasmuch as other vessels came in sight after the storm, but were not spoken, nor was any signal of distress displayed; and, moreover, the vessel sailed for several degrees along the coast, near enough to have gone into open ports, had there been real cause for her to seek relief.

That the description of the voyage was illusory and false, and her true destination was to a blockaded port.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton: for claimants, Messrs. Scott & Crowell and Mr. Edwards.

National Stamp Law, as to Stamps on Original Process, Declared Unconstitutional.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Walton vs. *Bryenth.*—An order had been obtained to vacate the proceedings in this case, on the ground that the summons had been filed without an adhesive stamp, as required by Stamp Act, approved July 1, 1862.

The defendant's counsel contended that the provisions of the statute rendered all original proceedings invalid and of no effect unless stamped.

Plaintiff's counsel argued that Congress had no power to interfere with the proceedings of the State Courts. It was doubtful whether they had the power to impose the penalty of $50; but if they could render the proceedings in State Courts invalid, they usurped a power that was illegal and unconstitutional. If they could impose a duty of six cents upon a summons, they could, upon the same principle, lay a duty which would amount to a prohibition, and thus paralyze the whole system of administering justice in the State tribunals.

The Court decided to dismiss the order. Congress had no right to interfere with the proceedings of the State Courts. In his judgment, the provision was illegal and unconstitutional. Congress might impose a penalty, but could not invalidate the proceedings of the State Courts. Judge BARNARD said he would facilitate any appeal from his decision, upon a question of so much importance.

Edwin James for plaintiff; Edmon Blankman for defendant.

Discharge Under the Two-Third Act—Irregularity.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Ladd vs. *Miller.*—This was a motion for leave to sue upon a judgment recorded in 1856, the defendant having been discharged from his debts in 1861 under the Two-third act.

The motion was based upon a petition setting forth that the discharge was irregular by reason of certain alleged acts of the defendant. No irregularity, however, appeared in the notice, and the Court denied the motion, with $10 costs to the defendant, but with liberty to plaintiff to renew upon payment of costs.

G. A. Seixas and P. W. Koffer for motion; H. F. Averill opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of the Petition of Ida Josephine Wiskemann et al., infants, for leave to sell.—The best consideration and examination which I have been able to give to the question of the extent of the widow's rights in this case, does not leave the question free from doubt; but I am inclined to think and will hold, that she is not entitled to *both* her dower right at common law or under the Revised Statutes, and to one-third of the rents, &c., during her natural life, under eleventh section of the act of 1860. I think the provisions of the act of 1860, section 11, for her benefit, were intended to be in lieu of her right by the other existing laws. In other respects, report is right.

Fieldon et al. vs. *Casselli et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs, to abide event of action.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Moncrief and Robertson.

Powers et al., vs. *Graydon et al.; Iselin et al.* vs. *Graydon.*—Orders appealed from, in both of these causes, are affirmed with costs. Opinion by BOSWORTH.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Solomon vs. *Northrop.*—Ordered judgment of foreclosure against defendant, Northrop, and sale of all the interest of Northrop, and for delivery and possession.

Engle and Wife vs. *Schmidt.*—Judgment on demurrer, with leave to amend within ten days, on payment of costs.

Westray vs. *Seaman.*—Decree as asked for in complaint, with $25 extra allowance.

Fire Department of the City of New-York vs. *Murphy; Same* vs. *Reis; Same* vs. *Wolf; Same* vs. *Wade; Same* vs. *Sander; Same* vs. *Kearney.*—Judgments for plaintiff.

Before Justice Robertson.

Wing vs. *Curtis.*—Motion granted.

Annie Byron vs. *Benjamin Byron.*—Motion for alimony and counsel fee granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Hannah Solomon vs. *David Solomon.*—Motion for alimony and counsel fee denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 7, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 94⅛	50 Hudson R. R. 94⅛
2,000 Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct.	900 do 94
Notes 102	100 do s15 94
2,000 do 101⅞	150 do 94⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. 94	100 do b30 94⅛
55,000 do 94⅛	500 Harlem R. 35
105,000 U. S. D.N's. s30 153⅛	200 do b10 35
5,000 do 154⅛	250 do 34⅞
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 62	500 do 34¾
15,000 Mo. State 6s 65	100 do s30 34⅛
25,000 do 65⅛	300 do 34⅛
15,000 do b30 66	200 Harlem R. Pref. 67⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H.	100 do 68
& St. Jo. 90	300 Reading R. 90
10,000 Cal. State 7s 131⅛	150 Mich. Cen. 96¾
7,000 Erie 1st M. Bds. 120	7 do 96⅛
3,000 Erie 5th M. B. 107	600 Mich. S. & N. I. R 59
3,000 Hud R. 2d S. Fd. 122	800 do 58¾
4,000 Hud. R. Con. Bds. 108	200 do b30 59
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. 112¾	400 do 58⅞
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 125	400 do s30 58¾
10,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B. 81⅛	200 do s30 58⅞
5,000 do 81¾	100 do b15 59
3,000 A. & T. H. 1st M. 108	300 do b3 59
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M. 70⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk. 105
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. pr 92⅛	50 do 105⅛
3,000 D., L. & W. 1st B. 121	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 92⅛
27,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 89	150 do 92⅛
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 105⅛	50 do b30 92⅛
10,000 Pitt. F. W. & C. 3d 84	250 do 92
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. 42	20 Clev., C. & Cin. R. 160
20,000 do b30 43	100 Chi. & Alton R. b30 63⅛
15,000 Clev. & P. 4th M. 82⅛	100 Chi. & Alton Pref. 85
17 Bank of Commerce 89	1500 Clev. & Pittsb. R. 72
60 Merchants' Bank 100	200 do b10 72⅛
30,000 Amer. Gold 157¼	600 do 72¼
150,000 do 157	100 do s30 72⅛
25,000 do s7 157	600 do 72⅛
10,000 do s10 157	200 do b15 72¼
10,000 do b30 157⅞	100 Gal. & Ch 92
45,000 do b30 157⅞	50 do 92⅛
40,000 do 157⅛	200 do 92⅛
100 Canton Co. 27	200 do 92⅛
12 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 129⅛	100 do b10 93
200 Cumb. Coal Pr. 20	50 do b30 93⅛
100 Quicksilver M. Co. 20	100 do 93
50 Cary Impr. Co. 7⅛	1500 Cl. & Tol. Rd. 91
25 Pacific Mail S. Co. 170⅛	100 do 90¾
50 do s30 170	300 do 90⅞
100 do 170¾	200 do s30 90⅛
400 do 171	1000 do b30 91⅛
100 do b10 171	50 C. & R. I. Rd. 91⅛
200 do c 170⅛	100 do 91⅛
100 do b30 172	200 do 91⅛
250 N. Y. Central R. 120	400 dd 91
150 do b30 120	200 do b10 91¼
100 do 119⅝	100 do 91¼
1100 Erie Railway 77	225 C., B. & Q. Rd. 109
100 do b10 77	40 do 108½
400 do 76¾	100 do b30 109⅛
100 do b10 76¾	50 do b3 109⅛
100 do s10 76½	21 Mil. & P. Du C. R. 40
600 do 76⅛	200 P. Ft. W. Chic. R. 67
200 do b10 76½	150 do 66¾
200 do b30 76⅛	300 do b30 67¼
800 do 76⅜	100 do 66⅛
200 do s30 76	100 do 66
200 Erie R. Pref. 101	200 do 66¼
400 do 100¾	100 Alt. & T. H. Pfd. 65
200 do 100⅞	200 do 65¾
100 do b10 101	100 do 66
100 do b30 101⅛	250 Chic. & N. W. 19
42 Rome & W. R. 83	

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 92¼	200 Hudson River R. 94
2,000 do 92¾	300 do s30 93¾
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. 94	100 Harlem Railroad 34⅛
150,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 94¼	300 do b30 34⅛
40,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	400 do 34
Notes 102	50 Harlem R. Pref. 68
6,000 Mo. St. 6s 65	25 do 69
4,000 Ill. War Loan 102	400 Mich. Cen. R. 97
3,000 Virginia State 6s 73	100 M. S. & N. I. R. b15 59¾
5,000 Cal. State 7s 131⅛	100 do 59⅛
600 Buf. N. Y. & E. 1M 106	100 do 59⅝
5,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m. 71	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 105¾
5,000 Mich. So. S. Fd. 112⅛	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip s7 92
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 89½	1600 Cleve. & Pitts. R. 72¾
15,000 Amer. Gold 156¾	300 do b10 73
2,500 do 156¼	100 do b30 73⅛
75 Am. Ex. Bank 95	200 do b30 73⅜
56 Merchants' Bank 100	50 Gal. & Chic 92⅛
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 129	200 do 92
36 do 130	50 Clev. & Tol. R 90⅛
25 Pac. Mail S. Co. 171	200 Chic. & R. I. R 92
100 do 170½	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R 109⅛
50 do b30 171	50 P., Ft. W. & C. R. b10 66⅛
600 Canton Comp'y 27	200 do 66½
200 Bruns. City L. Co. 6¼	50 do b15 67
600 Penn. Coal Co 130	125 Mil. & P. Du C. R. 41
100 N. Y. Cen. R 119½	50 Nor. & Wor. R. 81
30 do 120	200 Chic. & N. W. R. 20
550 Erie Railway 76⅛	100 Chi. & Alton Prefd. 85
300 do 76¼	50 Alt. & T. H. R. 34⅛
100 do s10 76⅜	28 do 34
250 Erie R. Pref 100½	16 Alt. & T. Ht. Pref. 65⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer. 94⅛	600 M. S. & N. I. R. 59¼
30,000 American Gold 156⅞	700 do 59⅜
10,000 do 157	500 do 59⅛
100 Canton Co. 27	100 M. S. & N. I. G. 105¼
200 do 27⅛	100 do 105⅜
150 Pacific M. S. Co. 170¾	400 Clev. & Pitt. R. 72⅛
500 do 170½	100 do 72⅛
50 N. Y. Cen. R. 119¾	200 do 72¾
150 do 119⅝	100 do s30 72⅛
100 Erie R. 76¼	300 do 72⅞
156 do 76⅝	500 do 73
200 do b10 76¾	200 Galena & Chi. R. b3 93
100 do s15 76½	100 do 93
200 do b10 76⅞	200 Chic. & R. I. R. 91⅝
1100 do 76½	300 do 92
400 Erie Railway Pref. 100¼	300 do s10 92
200 Hud. Riv. R. opg 94	50 P., Ft. W. & C. R. 66¼
100 Harlem R. 34⅛	100 do 65⅞
200 do b3 34⅝	100 do b3 66½
150 Mich. Cen. R. 97	200 do 66¾
100 do s3 97	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$16,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ c.	100 Harlem R. Prefd 69
Notes 102⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. R 59⅜
15,000 Debt Certificates 94⅝	100 do b3 59⅝
50,000 Amer. Gold 156⅛	100 do 59¼
30,000 do 156⅝	200 Ill. Cen. R. 92
10,000 U. S. Dnd. Nts. 154¾	300 do b3 92
25,000 do 154⅞	300 Clev. & Pitts. R. 72¾
10,000 Mo. St. 6s 65⅛	900 do b10 73
100 Bruns. City L. Co. 6⅛	1050 do 73
100 Canton Co 26⅞	100 Galena & Chi 92¼
100 do 27	200 do 92⅛
50 Pacific Mail 170¼	200 Cle. & Toledo R. s3 90⅛
200 do 170⅜	150 Chi. & R. I. Rd. 92
200 Erie Railway b10 76⅛	100 do 92⅛
200 do b3 76⅜	100 Mil. & P. DuC. R. 41⅛
600 do 76¼	150 Pitts, Ft. W. & C R. 66⅛
200 do 76⅛	50 Chi., Alt. & St. Lou 63
200 Harlem Railway 34⅛	

SATURDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin to-day opened at 157¼, and finally left off 156⅜ as against 156⅞ on Friday night. The transactions were to a fair amount in the morning, but there was not much spirit in the afternoon demand. The rate of Exchange on London is about 172 ₩ cent. The price of Money to the Brokers is 7 ₩ cent., with a good offering from lenders at this rate.

The Stock Market shows an improved demand for Treasury paper, at 93½ ₩ cent. for one-year certificates, and 102 ₩ cent. for 7.30 ₩ cents. The Funded stocks are steady. Missouri 6 ₩ cents a fraction better. The Railway Shares opened with much firmness in the morning, but the advance on Erie and the Westerns brought forward sellers for realization, and the extreme rates were not in all cases maintained at the close of the day. The rise in Erie, since Thursday, being 4 ₩ cent. in two days, some of the *Bulls* made a quick as well as handsome turn by selling early in the day at 77 ₩ cent. The following figures were made at the 4 o'clock Board; market steady:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	156⅞	156⅜	Harlem	34⅛	34⅛
U. S. C. H. Notes	155	154⅞	Harlem Pref.	67	68¾
Tennessees	60⅛	62	Mich. Central	97	96¾
Missouris	64¾	65¼	Mich. Southern	58⅝	59¼
N. Y. Central	119⅜	119⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	104¾	105¼
Erie	75¾	76¼	Illinois Central	93⅜	92
Erie Preferred	100	100	Pittsburgh	72¼	73
Hudson	94	94	Galena	91¾	92⅛
Toledo	90⅛	90⅛	Rock Island	92	92
Pacific Mail	170	170	7-30 Tr. Notes	102	102

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares.

Commerce	89	Nassau	100
Hanover	87	Importers' and Trad'rs'	94
Metropolitan	101	Park	124

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are higher than on Friday, and in good demand:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	125
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	124	St. L., Alt. & T. H. firsts	108
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	126	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	91⅛
Erie firsts, '68	120	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bonds	31
Erie seconds, '79	123	Chi. & N. W. s. f	106
Erie thirds, '83	120	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	95
Erie fourths, '80	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	70⅛
Erie fifths, '88	109	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42
Hudson firsts, '69	122	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	67
Hud. thirds '75	111	Lack. & W. bonds	115
Hud. convt., '67	107	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	118	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	126	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	127	New-Jersey C. seconds	110
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	118⅛
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	112¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $342,316 14, (including $84,000 for Customs;) payments, $1,705,670 10; balance, $5,672,911 37.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton.
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton.
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Bohemian	Jan. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans..Steamer Columbia............Feb. 12.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1.45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti	1 00

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DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots: full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Wednesday of February, A. D. 1863. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 10th day of February, and remain closed until the 26th of February thereafter.
A. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
- 1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
- 1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
- 1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
- 5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
- 7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
- 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
- Demand Notes for duties,

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will pay their First Mortgage Bonds in full, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 10, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$15,000 WANTED FOR TEN YEARS.— Ample security in real estate will be given. Those only having the cash apply to
J. N. KING,
No. 10 Cortlandt-st., second floor.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, wanted by LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st., over City Bank.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 9 proximo, free of Government tax.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th proximo.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 10. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, A POCKET-BOOK—SILAS S. LEMONT, Richmond, Maine, written inside, containing, with other papers, a draft to the order of S. S. Lemont for $400, payable at Citizens' Bank, No. 58 Bowery. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at J. H. S. TOOTHAKER'S, No. 278 Bowery.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $3 will be given on returning it to O. HARGER, at the counter of the New-York Times Publication Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and sail on or about the 21st of February.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.— The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- Road.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.— Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12,15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.— Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.—A FIRST- class village practice, less than sixty-five miles from New-York, is offered to a suitable physician, who will purchase the present incumbent's office and house furniture, medicines, instruments, library, cabinet, &c., valued at $1,200. For particulars inquire of J. H. WARD, M. D., No. 38 West 22d-st., New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—ELIGIBLY SIT- uated in Broadway, and doing a fair business. Will be sold low for cash. Address F., Box 1,983 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12th and Girard-sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., to furnish at the Schuylkill Arsenal
FIVE HUNDRED HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES.
The tents to be made of cotton or pure linen duck, equal in weight to 12 oz., 28½ inch to the yard. The flies to be of 10 oz., 28½ inch cotton or pure linen duck; samples of material must accompany the bid. Bidders will state in the proposals the price, number bid for and how fast they can be delivered; and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present when the bids are opened.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 5—2d floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.— Rev. Dr. HUTTON will preach a sermon to young men at Washington-square Dutch Reformed Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. T. S. HASTINGS will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING, at his own church.

"THE COMPLETENESS OF GOD'S WORKS."— Rev. Dr. SPEAR, of Brooklyn, will preach a sermon on this subject, (being the second of a series,) in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. C. S. ROBINSON will preach the third sermon of this course on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 15. At the close of the services, a collection in aid of the church will be taken. All are invited.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NO. 20 COOPER Institute, Pastor W. H. SWARTZ, preaches every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Theme of discourse on SUNDAY all day—*The Nature and Time of the Millenium, First and Second Resurrections and Second Death*; or a scriptural exposition of Revelations, 20th chapter. Come in the morning and hear both discourses. Seats free, and welcome to all.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. In the evening, the third sermon of the course to young men, on *The Soul, its Immateriality, Indestructibility and Priceless Value*. Evening meetings continued next week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN UNION HALL, CORNER AV. C AND 4TH-ST. —The Rev. STANLY D'ORSAY will preach in the above-named place, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Person and Work of Christ*. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited. Love Feast on WEDNESDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Friends of Jesus are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-STREET.—The regular children's service is held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Short addresses and sweet hymns by the children. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, and by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs., Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor. —Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Presiding Elder Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD; and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. J. S. HOLME, Pastor of Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested in a future life by a resurrection from the dead, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. H. G. WESTON, D. D., will deliver the fifth of this important and successful course of sermons in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM'S,) 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Atonement*.

REV. E. PAYSON HAMMOND (EVANGELIST) will address the children in Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sabbath Schools in the neighborhood are invited to be present. Mr. HAMMOND will be present in the evening and take part in the exercises at same Church.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. S. D. HOFF; AFTERNOON at 3, Communion, EVENING at 7 P. M., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. The public are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. C. GOSS will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Father REED, Musical Director. Rehearsal every SATURDAY, at 7½ P. M., in University Building, Washington-square.

WOE TO THE LAND SHADOWING WITH WINGS!—The Messenger will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Message of Prophecy to the American Nation*.—Isa xviii. Seats free, and Christians invited and admonished to hear.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON- st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. WILLIAM S. BOARDMAN will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. In the AFTERNOON, Rev. E. F. SLAFTER, of Boston, in behalf of the circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sermon on SUNDAY EVENING upon the *Order and Process of the Final Judgment*. The Revival meetings will be continued during the week.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, COR- ner of 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Prayer-meeting at 2½ P. M. Services every evening this week except Saturday, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Services every evening during the week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SU- periority of the Universalist Doctrine of Salvation —tenth of the Series—by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. MORNING Sermon at 10½.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION— On SUNDAY, at 10½, morning, at Hall, No. 327 Bowery. Short lecture, prayer and conference at 2½ P. M. Admission free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

"A MODEL CONGREGATION."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. He will also preach in the Morning on *Working and Waiting*.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER OF DE Kalb and Portland avs., Brooklyn, Rev. T. F. CORNELL, Jr., Rector. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BY Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., before the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP— 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ABIEL SILVER. Subject—*The Deluge*. The public are invited. Seats free.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. WILLIAM BANNARD having accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Kingsboro, N. Y., will preach his farewell sermon SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 8, at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.—REV. SIDNEY A. COREY will preach in the Stone Church, (28th-st., near Broadway,) on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½, will deliver his seventh lecture to young men. Seats free.

REV. WM. TUNISON, THE ELOQUENT preacher of Newark, N. J., will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor Tuesday evening.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY- SECOND-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Mr. CROCKER will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

REV. B. S. HUNTINGTON, RECTOR OF St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, will preach at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., on the occasion of the annual collection for the Church Missionary Society for Seamen.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. HOBART, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, WILL speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Object of Life*. Admission 5 cents. At 7½ P. M. Subject: *Scenes in the Summer Land*. Admission 10 cents.

PREACHING THIS MORNING BY THE Rev. Dr. VERREN, in the new French Episcopal Church, "Du Saint Esprit," in West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

A COURSE OF SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENINGS, in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., by Rev. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector, commencing next SUNDAY, Feb. 8. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. A. ROBERTSON, OF TROY, N. Y., will preach in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Feb. 8. Services at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Mediators and Their Office*.

TO THE WELSH.—REV. THOS. THOMAS, from Utica, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M., at No. 199 Mulberry-st. Preaching in the Welsh language at the above place every Sunday.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSTON and Mott sts. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. H. KUMMER. Seats free.

REV. DR. VAN NEST, OF THE REFORMED Dutch Church, will preach to the Soldiers at the New-England Soldiers' Relief Rooms, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., east of Broadway. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN.

IN THE FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., west side, on SUNDAY next, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SAWYER preaches on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HELP WANTED.

MILLINERY.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS trimmer in a leading millinery house in Philadelphia. To a competent person a liberal salary and a permanent situation. For further particulars, inquire at No. 104 Macdougal-st., above Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER WANTED—At Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address
S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO. —Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 788.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$1.600—$500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years, if desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 155 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.

$2,200 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.

$3,500 for a three-story brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $30 per month.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN BUILT, MEDIUM sized, brown stone houses, in 28th-st., near 5th-av. A first-class house in 37th st., near 5th-av.; this is a very desirable house. A house in 20th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a small house in 31st-st., near 4th-av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH— On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D- avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements; good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences, and is in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway, or on the premises.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-STORY, 25 feet front, house, between Madison and 6th avs., 23d and 40th-sts., for which cash will be paid, or a medium sized house, unincumbered, would be exchanged. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—House of brick, large size, and built in the best manner by day's work, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; fine stable, and about five acres of land, all in perfect order; location perfectly healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; will be let for a term of three or five years from 1st of May next. Address L. M. H., Box No. 2,094 Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE— Formerly owned by C. A. Macy, situated on South-av., about 1½ miles from the depot. There are 40 acres, mostly in lawn and gardens; large substantial house, 80 feet front, with large barns, carriage house, &c., all in good order. Large grapery in full bearing, plenty of fruit. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED cottage by a small family, from the 1st of June until the 1st of October, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Location must be this side of Stamford. Address, with full particulars, E. F., Box No. 222 General Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to sell his farm in Seneca County, N. Y., situate adjoining the Seneca Lake, in the town of Varick, containing 242 acres of land; 50 acres woodland; no broken land or gullies; well watered, choice fruit in abundance; sold the peaches at the orchard last year for $150. I would give immediate possession, or would rent the farm for a term of years from the purchaser, for the farmer now on the farm. The farm is in first-rate condition, and one of the best wheat farms, seven miles south along the lake from Geneva. Any person wishing to have more full particulars, will address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y. I ask for the farm, $76 per acre.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 20 miles from New-York. The whole Farm of 76 acres lies in the village, and can be divided into village lots. Has abundance of fruit. House opposite the depot, and three minutes' walk from it. Barn, stables, granary and all necessary out-houses; two good wells; a never-failing stream runs through the farm. Can be purchased for $200 per acre, or would be exchanged for City property. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, No. 396 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY—CON- taining 60 acres, situated 2 miles from Rahway, 2½ miles from Elizabeth, and 15 minutes' walk from the Wheatsheaf Station. There is on the premises a fine house and necessary out-buildings. Land in good state of cultivation. Price, $6,500. For further particulars, apply to J. E. CONDIT, Nos. 55 and 57 White-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 2?th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE —Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING— Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.— No. 737, opposite Astor-place, 39 feet 6 inches in width, by 200 feet, running through to Mercer-st. The buildings, front and rear, are first-class, and, at a moderate outlay, can be connected with the front stores so as to furnish ample accommodation for a large business, requiring much space. Apply to E. JONES, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY— Between 17th and 18th sts., a large, well-lighted factory and wareroom, five stories high, 110 feet by 25, with rear entrance on 18th-st. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WELL-KNOWN premises No. 86 Maiden-lane, connected with No. 15 Cedar-st., occupied for many years by Messrs. Clark & Brown as eating-house. For terms and conditions, apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—BUILDING AND LOT NO. 81 White-st.; suitable for a foundry, or some mechanical business; long lease if required. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 27th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 120 West 34th-st. For cards of admission, terms, &c., apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL- lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, (below 10th-st.,) board for a gentleman and wife; a large room or room and bedroom required, unfurnished. Terms must be moderate. Address P. W. I., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR ADOPTION, FROM 5 to 6 years, (not older;) must be a Protestant whole orphan, of healthy, pleasing appearance, intelligence, amiable disposition and dark complexion. To such a child a comfortable home and ample provision is offered. Address H. C. F., Box No. 1,507 Post-office, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management has pleasure in announcing an engagement, for a short season, with
EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will make his first appearance on
MONDAY, 9th,
In the character of
HAMLET,
In Shakespeare's play of that name.
To render the performance as nearly perfect as possible, engagements have been effected, in addition to the regular company, with
Mr. LAURENCE BARRETT,
(His first appearance here in two years,)
Mr. GEORGE JAMISON,
(His first appearance since his return from Europe,)
Miss ADA CLIFTON,
(Her first appearance this season,)
Mrs. WILKINSON,
(Her first appearance.)
On TUESDAY, 10th,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear as
OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY—Eighth and last night for the present of
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
TUESDAY—(First time here)—the charming comedy,
HENRIETTE,
translated from the French and adapted to the American stage, by the late E. G. Wilkins, Esq. The play, so immensely successful at its first representation, will be reproduced, with APPROPRIATE SCENERY, DRESSES, APPOINTMENTS and a powerful cast.
WEDNESDAY (by desire) the romantic play of
PAULINE
will be repeated, for the ninth time.
THURSDAY, second night of
HENRIETTE.
FRIDAY, third night of
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
SATURDAY, third time,
HENRIETTE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1863.
LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS
PAS DE FUMEE SANS FEU.
MR. LAFLEUR.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
To comply with the request of families and institutes,
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1863, AT 1 P. M.
Office for subscription and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.—MR. JOHN P. COOKE, (FOR- merly musical director of Burton's, the Broadway and Wallack's Theatres, and late of Niblo's Garden,) respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that his first concert in America will take place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when the following artists have, in the kindest manner, volunteered to assist: Miss Maria Brainerd, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Couldock, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Prof. Eben, Mr. F. Letsch, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld, Mr. G. F. Bristow, Mr. H. C. Timm, Dr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Joseph Noll, and a full orchestra, comprising the leading instrumentalists in the City. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of performance.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.

The subscriber, having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm was dissolved on the 29th of January,) and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes.

Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, he is enabled to manufacture Piano-Fortes of unequaled tone and durability.

A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices. Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolfsohn, Mosenthal, Magrath, Flint, Theo. Hagen, Wm. Mason and others of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices $50 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal.
ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE, BY A competent teacher, under the supervision of an eminent professor. Terms, $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady would like a situation as resident governess; she is qualified to teach the English branches, French, harp, piano and guitar, with singing; she is willing to go to California; best references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN LADY, a native of Saxony, to teach German and music in compensation for board and lodging. Application can be made, for a few days, at No. 72 East 19th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SCHULTZ IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

MR. ROBERT C. BUCHAN IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The Manager begs to announce an unprecedented combination of novelties, for particulars of which, please see advertisement, with illustrations, on the Fifth Page of this sheet.
BOUCICAULT'S DRAMA, PHANTOM,
and the Farce, YOUNG AMERICA, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission to all, only 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ has the pleasure to announce that he will give
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES
of German Opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, commencing on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10,
when Mozart's immortal work
DIE ZAUBERFLOTE
will be given with all the principal artists of the troupe and an increased orchestra and chorus.
The box office for the sale of tickets will open on SATURDAY NEXT, when places can be secured for one or all of the performances. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents; extra family circle, 25 cents. The second performance will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE
No. 485 Broadway.
Director .... Carl ..
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 8,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
with the kind assistance of
Mme. ANNA BISHOP,
Mr. DEMUTH, and the full Orchestra of the Opera.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra, Gallery 15 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, FIDELIO, Grand Opera, by L. Van Beethoven.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

BALLS.

ARION SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
FANCY DRESS BALL,
WILL TAKE PLACE
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1863,
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The ARION SOCIETY flatter themselves that this Ball will be one of the most magnificent and best arranged festivals of the season.
Among several attractions we name only a Musical Farce,
LES MURMURES AEOLICHIENS.
The principal feature of the evening will be a Grand Procession, on which occasion PRINCE HARLEQUIN declares himself
DICTATOR
Of the Disunited States; reëstablishes under his sceptre, through mirth and fun,
THE UNION AS IT OUGHT TO BE;
(At least for that evening;)
Celebrates his betrothal with Princess FLUNCA MUNCA, very favorably known in the highest aristocratic circles, &c., &c., &c.
Gentlemen, personally introduced to a member of the Society, or to one of the undersigned, may procure Tickets, at $2 each, admitting one Gentleman and Ladies.
TWO MUSIC BANDS ARE ENGAGED.
The Restaurant will be under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN ITTNER.
THE COMMITTEE:
F. P. BANG, No. 231 Broadway.
BEER & SCHIRMER.
G. FIEDLER, No. 50 Cliff-st.
F. FREY, No. 1 East 15th-st.
J. O. HUNT, (Vyse & Sons,) No 374 Broadway.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 574 Broadway.
JOHN ITTNER, Grand-st., corner of Mercer.
J. SATTIG, No. 20 Broadway.
F. SPANGENBERG, No. 883 Broadway.
HENRY STEINWAY, 52d-st., near Lexington-av.
B. WESTERMANN, No. 444 Broadway.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.
A Course of Four Lectures on *Political Economy* will be delivered by
SIMON STERN, Esq.,
at the Cooper Union, for the advancement of science and art, in the great Hall, on the invitation of the Trustees, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8½ o'clock, precisely, and will be continued on the three following Mondays, at the same time and place. The public are respectfully invited to attend. No tickets of admission will be required or special invitations issued.
By order of the Trustees
ABRAM S. HEWETT, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS AT RETAIL.
SILKS, PLAIN, CHECKED, STRIPED, &c.
ROBES A BORDUN FOR CARRIAGE AND EVENING COSTUMES,
FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES, MUSLINS,
CAMBRICS, JACONETS, CALICOES,
And a general variety of other
PARIS NOVELTIES JUST OPENED.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

POPULAR TRADE.
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
IN CHOICE COLORINGS,
Suitable for the coming season,
Price $100 to $200 each.
Will be offered during the present week.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

TROUSSEAUX
IN CHANTILLY, POINT DE AQUILLE AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES.
Also, an elegant Stock of
REAL BRUSSELS, PARIS AND CHANTILLY LACES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av, two doors below 14th-st.

NOUVEANTES DE PARIS,
IN
EVENING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, SETS, COLLARS,
Bands, Trimmings, Corsages,
GARABALADIES.
Plain and Embroidered Cambric and Lawn Handkerchiefs
Real Black Thread and Point Lace Shawls.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLORS; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA SHAWLS.—INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS for Spring, comprising a few adapted for young ladies. J. RUSSELL, No 232 Wooster-st., three doors below Amity-st.
N. B.—Repairs attended to.

EXPRESSES.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO bring to the notice of the business and private community of this City that they have this day established themselves under the firm and style of
NOBBE BROTHERS & CO.,
for the purpose of transacting an
EUROPEAN EXPRESS
AND GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,
in connection with their old established houses in
BREMEN AND HAMBURG.
J. NIEMEYER,
A. NOBBE.
OFFICE NO. 50 NASSAU-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

POSTSCRIPT.

SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

Meeting to Consider American Affairs at the Clarendon Hotel, Liverpool.

Action in Favor of the North and the Proclamation.

Interesting Continental News.

Financial and Commercial Affairs.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 24th of January, arrived here this morning, with four days later news from Europe.

The *Europa* arrived Jan. 17, at 3:55 P. M.

The *W. Mitchell*, from Wampoa, arrived in the Downs Jan. 18, reports having been boarded on the 1st of January in lat. 35° 30′ N., lon. 30° 45′ W., by a Federal war vessel in search of the *Alabama*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An important conference was held at the Clarenden Hotel, Liverpool, on Saturday. Its object was to take steps for eliciting the opinions of the people of that town, in reference to the American war and Slavery. Mr. J. Cropper presided. A resolution was moved, to the effect that the emancipation policy of the Federal Government was entitled to the general sympathy and support of free Englishmen, and that a committee should be formed to bring the subject before the people of Liverpool. The resolutions was supported by Mr. Robertson, Gladstone, Mr. C. Wilson and other influential men. It was opposed by Mr. Spence, who has constituted himself the champion of the South. He sought to resuscitate the argument that Slavery could be supported on Scriptural grounds, but the meeting refused to hear him. Eventually the resolution was carried by a large majority, and a committee appointed.

Mr. Richard Green, the eminent shipowner and shipbuilder, of London, died on Saturday.

Horace Vernet, the great French historical painter, died on Saturday. He was of advanced age, having been born in the first year of the great Revolution.

The *Times* says:

"It is announced that a submarine cable laid by Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., between the port of Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, and Trapani, in Sicily—a length of 200 miles—has been successful."

The *Times* of Tuesday says:

According to the letters from New-York to-day, the feeling in commercial circles is, that the only chance of peace must be found in the exhaustion of both belligerents — a result to which the recent battles at Murfreesboro and Vicksburgh must have greatly tended. A conviction is expected that the Federal Government could not now raise a new army of a 100,000 men, either by bounty or conscription or any other means. Prudent merchants are contracting their operations as much as possible, every business transaction being necessarily of the most gambling character, owing to the hourly fluctuations in the currency, and the prospect that before long these fluctuations will become doubly severe. Although it is professed that the interest on the public debt is to be continuously discharged in gold, there are apparently few experienced persons by whom the idea is entertained that any payment will again be made in that form."

Liverpool, Holyhead, Shields, Dover, Chatham, Portsmouth, Southampton, and London, were visited with a violent gale on Sunday and Monday. Much damage has been done to shipping.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following account of the reception of the newly appointed Prussian Ambassador by the Emperor:

Count De Goltz was received by the Emperor in grand state at the Palace of the Tuileries. The Ambassador addressed the Emperor as follows:

Sire: I have the honor to place in the hands of your Imperial Majesty the letters which accredit me to you as Ambassador of the King, my august master, my Sovereign, by conferring upon me the highest diplomatic rank, has shared the views of your Imperial Majesty. It is an additional guarantee of the friendly relations which so happily exist between France and Prussia. These relations are in accordance with the sentiments and wishes of the King. They respond at the same time to the true interests of the two nations, who fully appreciate the advantages therefrom. The treaties of the 2d of August, which will increase the commercial relations between the two countries, and open to them a new path of material prosperity, will strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite them Happy to be called upon to cultivate such precious relations I hope, Sire, that by devoting all my care to them I now conciliate the good will of your Imperial Majesty.

The Emperor made the following reply:

"I at once accepted the proposal of the King of Prussia to raise our 'Legations' to the rank of 'Embassies.' It is an additional proof of the friendly sentiments which animate the two Sovereigns. Ever since I made the personal acquaintance of the King of Prussia, I have always desired a closer intimacy between us. I hope the same will result between the two countries when increased commercial intercourse shall have made them better acquainted with each other. You will find a hearty welcome among the choice of your Sovereign, the nation to which you belong, your personal merit assure it to you."

Orders have been given to the Minister of Marine that the forts, magazines, dockyards and arsenals of the ports shall be cased with iron.

The *Moniteur*, of Jan. 19, announces that the interest on Treasury Bonds has been raised to 3½, 4 and 4½ per cent., according to the date of their falling due.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:

The manufacturing houses are actively employed.

The Provincial Corn markets were more firm than the week preceding.

The Paris market was abundantly supplied with wheat. Sellers were forced to submit to a reduction of 50 centimes the sack.

There was little business transacted in flour.

The Marseilles Corn market was dull. The Brokers at Havre, who, a fortnight ago, succeeded in finding buyers for American red Wheat at 57f. the sack, can obtain it only for 56f. at present.

The Paris Bourse was firm on Monday. Rentes quoted at 70f. 10c.; or 20c. higher than on Saturday.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

At the instigation of the Revolutionary Central Committee a large number of members of secret societies assembled near Serotsk, in the neighborhood of Warsaw, to concert measures for preventing the conscription. The military dispersed the assembly and arrested fifty persons.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly, in the sitting of the 17th of January, ratified the treaty of commerce between Switzerland and Holland.

SPAIN.

The following is the new Ministry:

President of the Council and Minister of War	Marshal O'Donnell.
Foreign Affairs	Marshal Serano.
Interior	Marquis Vega de Armijo.
Finance	Senor Salaverria.
Justice	Senor Guillamas.
Public Works	Senor Santa Cruz.
Marine	Senor Lujan.

GREECE.

The National Assembly at Athens has terminated its examination into the validity of the elections.

Attacks by brigands have taken place in the provinces, but the offenders are energetically pursued.

The Metropolis is quiet, although some apprehension for the future prevails.

The election of the President of the National Assembly will take place Jan. 19.

Fears are entertained in some quarters lest the present crisis should lead to civil war.

PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin, of Jan. 18, says: In several private meetings held to-day, the Liberal sections of the Chamber of Deputies resolved that an address be sent to the King in reply to the speech from the throne.

AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna, of Jan. 18, says: Telegrams received here announce the death of Said Pasha.

ITALY.

The *Stampa* denies the statement published by *La France*, and repeated by the *Moniteur*, that financial difficulties have compelled the Italian Government to ask the Chambers to authorize the immediate conclusion of a new loan.

BELGIUM.

A telegram from Brussels of Jan. 19, says:

The Duke of Coburg has arrived here, and alighted at the King's Palace.

The official Dresden journal publishes a letter from a private correspondent, announcing that the Duke of Coburg has not yet refused the throne of Greece, and that, should he accept it, Prince Alfred would not immediately succeed him on the throne of Coburg. A Council of Regency would provisionally administer the Government in the name of the Duke.

Financial and Commercial News.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Monday Evening, Jan. 19.

The English funds have been inactive at the flat prices of Saturday, but without any additional symptoms of weakness. Consols are quoted 92⅛@⅜ for money, and 92½ @ ⅝ for 5th February.

There was a full average demand for discount at the Bank to-day.

In the Stock Exchange short loans are in request at 2½ ₱ cent.

The minimum discount rate in the open market is 3⅝@¾.

About £50,000 was taken from the Bank to-day for the Continent, and £10,000 for Alexandria.

New-York Central shares advanced 2. Erie paid up shares, and Illinois ordinary shares ½ each; Virginia 5s and 6s declined 1 each, and United States ½.

London, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 20.

The English funds have been steady at an advance of an eighth. Consols left off at 92⅛@92¼ per money, and 92⅜@92¾ for Feb. 5. There was again a full demand for discount at the Bank to-day, but in the general market as well as in the Stock Exchange the supply of money seemed rather to have increased.

The French monthly mail to the East, which sailed on Tuesday for Marseilles took out £340,000 in specie. It is believed that the requirements in this respect for the French expedition in Cochin China are large and continuous.

French Rentes flat; are quoted 69f. 90c.

Virginia Sixes recovered ½.

LONDON COTTON MARKET—JAN. 19 AND 20.

The demand for cotton has been very limited and the sales for the two days' do not exceed 5,000 bales, 2,500 on speculation and for export prices declining.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Wheat must be quoted at 1d. per cental lower than on Friday. Flour dull at 1-6d. ₱ barrel lower. Indian Corn offered sparingly, and prime mixed advanced 1s. ₱ quarter.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—JAN. 20.

Sugar flat. Coffee firm and brisk. Rice quiet. Tea steady. Tallow firm.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Onslaught of the Fields Faction Against Speaker Callicot.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION UNDER WAY.

Proposed Amendment of the Metropolitan Police Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

The entire regular session of the House, yesterday, was consumed in considering the special order, to wit: the resolutions of Mr. T. C. Fields, charging Speaker Callicot with corruption, and providing for investigation. The proceedings have appeared in the papers, though so far as the Associated Press report is concerned, I fear not correctly. The original preamble and resolutions, reciting nothing specific, but raising a roving commission to inquire into Mr. Callicot's past life, with the view, if possible, of obtaining something whereon to base a charge, were voted down, and the substitute of Mr. Dewey, setting forth that whenever any member will make and sign allegations which he believes to be true, the House will consider, and, if deemed worthy of so much attention, proceed to investigate them. The minority, under the lead of Messrs. Fields, Dean and Murphy, adopted the usual fillibustering style of argument. These gentlemen have a right to resort to every parliamentary expedient to carry their own points and to prevent the majority carrying theirs. But on this, as on previous occasions, they adopted expedients that would not be tolerated even in Mozart or Tammany. The House, unfortunately, on this occasion, had not the advantage of an experienced presiding officer, Speaker Callicot having retired pending the proceedings personal to himself. The House being thin, the minority demanded a call of the House, and pending the calling of the roll, certain of them retired outside of the bar, (still inside of the House,) and refused to answer, to the end that it might appear that no quorum was present. In this piece of small trickery I was sorry to see that members who ought to hold themselves above it assist. This was but a sample of the policy of the minority. It might possibly be perpetrated once at a meeting in the Bowery or the Sixth Ward, but even there it would be regarded too unworthy for a second attempt. And if so, how utterly unworthy of men occupying seats in the Legislature! Mr. Fields and Mr. Dean at least owe it to themselves to cease this sort of business. Whatever smartness there may be in an occasional irregularity, perpetrated as a matter of pleasantry, is always relished on all sides; but gentlemen who rely on such expedients for their line of policy, cannot fail, in the pursuit of it, to forfeit their own self-respect, and the influence they might otherwise exert.

In regard to the proposed investigation, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Church, on behalf of the majority, proclaimed distinctly their desire to have it proceed, but in a proper manner. They repudiated the charge that they would cloak anything that was wrong, or that they had the slightest wish to defeat the ends of justice. But there was a right and a wrong way to proceed in the matter, and they preferred to make their own choice, rather than be led by those who had forfeited all right to lead in the matter.

It was a noticeable fact, indeed it was patent to every one in the House at the time, that the charges made against Mr. T. C. Fields by his colleague, Mr. A. Smith, and by Mr. Fields against Mr. Smith, were a hundred times worse and more specific than have been even intimated against Mr. Callicot. Shall they be investigated?

All charges are presumed to be false until they are proved to be true. But those made by Mr. Smith against Mr. Fields had the effect to throw that gentleman quite off his balance. He was exercised as men only are when they receive a home-thrust. He raved, he roared, and, after the fashion of the fish-markets, made counter accusations. True or false, enough came out to make manifest a most delightful state of things in the Democratic family. On the whole, it was the dirtiest washing of the dirtiest linen ever before known in public. No one who witnessed it could fail to draw the moral, that they who are so free to charge others with being corrupt should themselves be pure.

Mr. J. D. Benedict, of Aurora, Erie County—a victim of "unwarrantable arrest"—prays for relief and indemnification. His memorial sets forth that he was seized by a Deputy Marshal of Erie County, and put in Fort Porter, was discharged by Judge Hall, and subsequently "kidnapped," by United States Marshal Chase, taken to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, kept there a long time, and discharged without judicial or any other hearing. This is regarded as a particularly hard case, and will form the text for comment and action by the Democrats in the Legislature.

Among the notices in the House, is one for the Spring-street Railroad in New-York, by Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Talman proposes an act to create a Board of Commissioners to fix and determine the jurisdiction of the counties of New-York and Westchester, respectively in and to the Harlem River, the importance of which will be readily understood by all familiar with the vexed questions of disputed boundary and the like

It is proposed, by bill introduced by Mr. Fisher, to prohibit the banks of this State, while in state of suspension, to make loans on gold.

There is before the Senate a bill introduced by Senator Folger, providing "for the appointment of a Receiver General of the State, and to transfer to his custody certain trust funds now in the hands of County Treasurers and other officers."

Section 1.—There is hereby established a separate and distinct department, which shall be charged with the care, management, security of the moneys and effects of the suitors of the several Courts of Record in this State, which moneys and effects were formerly deposited in the office of the Register, Assistant Register, or Clerks of the Court of Chancery, and Clerks of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas and Surrogates' Courts.

Sec. 2—Provides that the Receiver General shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The remaining sections provide for carrying the bill into effect. There are twenty-three sections in all, and the bill appears to have been thoroughly drawn.

The proposed amendment to the Metropolitan Police law provides that the Board shall be politically balanced—two Republicans, two Democrats, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate—four instead of three; term of office, four instead of six years; salary, $2,000 per annum, instead of $8 per diem; Treasurer, $2,000, instead of $3,000; abolishes the Inspectors, and makes a Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent, each for New-York and Brooklyn; pay of Deputy, $2,000 per annum; increases pay of Sergeants; makes Doormen sworn members of the force; prohibits the Commissioners or the employes from selling any merchandise or wares to members of the force; retains the officers and members of the present force, and no one to be dismissed without a fair and impartial trial.

The Senate has a bill before it providing that soldiers may vote; and another, of a most important character, providing for the appointment of five Commissioners to take up the Court of Appeals calendar—in other words, to appoint five additional Justices of the Court of Appeals.

So many members have absented themselves, with and without leave, that scarce a working majority is left—in view of which fact the House adjourned over till Monday evening. RODERICK.

COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

Address of Hon. Eli Thayer at Cooper Institute.

The True Way to Save the Republic---Speech of Cassius M. Clay.

Cooper Institute was crowded last evening, in response to a numerously signed call for a public meeting, to hear an address from Hon. Eli Thayer in favor of his scheme for the colonization of Florida. Charles Gould, Esq., called the meeting to order, and upon his nomination, Mr. J. B. Beers was called upon to preside. Mr. Thayer was then introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ELI THAYER.

"I do not know what we are going to do, I doubt whether we can save the nation." Such was the remark that be had heard from a gentleman to-day, and doubtless the same sentiment had been experienced, if not expressed, by thousands of others. Mr. Thayer proceeded to consider whether these doubts were well-founded. Why such a question? From whence came the element of the implied doubt? Not from the Pilgrims—that was not their character. They set no tremulous foot on Plymouth Rock. They shook the depths, not from the battle-fields of Hungary or Poland, or Italy or England. They were the sons of sires who buffetted bravely for liberty, and made the world wonder at what they had achieved. It was not from them that there came the elements of doubting. But he had come to speak mainly of his plan for the restoration of the Union. In the present method of conducting the war for the restoration of the Union, he did not appear to have too much confidence. Several ways had been made known by which the Union or peace might be restored.

The first was the Union by compromise, which meant the subjugation of the loyal States; or, secondly, in the annihilation of the people of the rebel States, leaving a desert and thereby securing peace; or, thirdly, subjugation perpetuated by a standing army of half a million of men, who would devour the whole country; or, fourthly, the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. He believed we would not have either. The contending causes in the present conflict were: Our country, with the hopes of man for free institutions, and the infamous rebellion, with the enslavement of man for its basis. Then, of the contending forces at work, there was on the side of freedom a population of 25,000,000, with an annual natural increase of 1,000,000, and in the rebellious States 4,175,274 white, and 3,272,000 black men. Deduct five Congressional Districts, and the loss in the war, and there are more black men than white in the rebel States able to bear arms. That was the extent of the force against the Government, and so the parties stood. But, instead of the armies now struggling for the maintainance of the Government, or as a powerful and effective assistant in the work of preservation or restoration, he proposed the power of organized free labor in the Southern States, commencing with Florida. [Applause.] That power had proven sufficient in the struggle for free institutions in Kansas, and he believed, he was positive it would prove sufficient in the rebel States. The obstacles in the way of success in the Kansas struggle were despair of the North, the proximity of border ruffians, and the apathy of the General Government. But organized free labor triumphed over all, and a most wonderful triumph it was. The Southern leaders well knew and dreaded the power of organized free labor. When the struggle in Kansas had been going on for a long time, a steam engine from the North arrived at St. Louis, on its way to Kansas; a man standing near it, said to Atchison, "there goes another Yankee Engine." "Yes," said Atchison, "there goes another d——d Yankee City," and he was right. The Steam Engine was the great civilizer and emblem of prosperity. With organized free labor, came Steam Engines and the territory was saved, and in saving it Missouri was regenerated. (Applause.) The same agency, he believed, could restore the Union. (Applause.) We had sent our armies and navies to restore the Union, but it had not yet been restored; now, let us go ourselves. The proper solution of the rebellion and of all the questions involved in it, was the social and political reconstruction of the rebel States, in accordance with the Constitution and State rights. The apology for the rebellion should be the basis of reconstruction and restoration. [Applause.] When John Brown invaded Virginia, Gov. Wise said the State had the first right to punish treason, and after her the General Government might add what punishment it should deem best. [Laughter.] The speaker held that the citizens of each State had the rights of the citizens of the several States, and he was in favor of State rights, And, accepting that, he would begin the work he proposed in Florida, the Italy of America, unsurpassed in climate and healthfulness. In extent it was the seventh State. Within its boundaries there were 20,000,000 of acres of public land, and 14,000,000 of State lands. It has now a population of 77,000, while if as densely populated as Massachusetts in proportion to its number of square miles, it would have 8,119,000, which its own resources could easily liberally support. The highest vote ever cast in Florida was 13,000, while now, after the taking away of ten regiments for the support of the rebel cause, there could not be more than 3,000 votes polled, and nine-tenths of that vote would be loyal. [Applause.] And besides, there were 7,000 negroes there, able to bear arms against any invasion of the State. [Cheers.] Perfect security against invasion was easily attainable. And now, why not try the plan proposed? There were 40,000 men now ready to make their homes in Florida, and why should they not be encouraged to go? All they asked of the Government was transportation, pay and rations for one year; and they would agree to put Florida back into the Union in 90 days from the time of their arrival. Forty thousand, or even half that number there, and they would be the State. They would adopt a Constitution favorable to free labor and prohibiting its opposite; they would elect a Governor and a Legislature and members of Congress; and the Governor would issue a proclamation, inviting Floridians to return to their State allegiance. [Laughter and applause.] These immigrants would create a base line of productive industry, inside of which all would be loyal. [Applause.] He would have everybody there, or going there, armed for defence, and would confiscate the property of rebels by State laws. He would break up and end the land monopoly, which had sprung from the slavery of black men, and caused the serfdom of white men. He would have farms for the loyal from the plantations of the rebels. He would mete out justice to the rebels who have attempted to destroy the nation, and who have placed a cripple or a skeleton by almost every fireside. [Applause.]

There was every inducement to immigration existing in Florida. It was easily accessible to the Northern cities, with ready markets and constant commercial intercourse. It would become the vegetable garden of the North, and would have the monopoly of tropical fruits and produce in abundance; Sea Island cotton, Cuba tobacco, sugar, silk, honey, oranges, figs, grapes and a hundred other necessaries and luxuries, including cattle, fish, oysters and game. For commercial importance, it would be to the Gulf what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean—it would command it. It would be our National naval storehouse. From there we would, as we had been doing, obtain our live oak and hard pine for building ships; also, our resin, tar and turpentine. As a simple question of economy in conducting the war, it was worthy of attention, for with 20,000 emigrants there, 1,300 miles of coast would be relieved from the necessity of blockade. [Applause.] But, it might be asked, what should be done with the army? He would answer by saying, keep all of it that is necessary for defence and let organized free labor do the rest. The result then, he was sure, would be permanent loyalty, homogenous population, free labor, a free press and free communication. [Applause.] There would then be there an army of producers to help to pay our debt, instead of an army of consumers to increase it. [Applause.] Foreign intervention would then be out of the question, for they could then give them the cotton they so much require. And in doing all this, it would not be necessary to drain the North of its population, or to injure its prosperity in any way. His, he believed, was the true plan by which to settle the Slavery question. The Proclamation he considered nothing, worse than nothing, so long as the rebels were allowed to hold the land. [Applause.] Northern men going there to cultivate the lands would employ the negroes at remunerative wages; and the negroes would go there from the Northern and Border States from choice, because they would there find labor remunerated and a more genial climate. Another and desirable result would be the elevation of the poor whites to manhood, whom Slavery has degraded to the condition of serfs. [Applause.] For two years he had been using just such arguments in Washington, as he was then using in favor of his plan; and he could now say that he had two-thirds of the members of both Houses with him; nearly every member of the Cabinet, and fighting Joe Hooker, Hunter and Clay. [Great applause.] Had his plan been adopted when he first proposed it, he believed Florida, Texas and Georgia would now have been in the Union, [applause] and he was sure that with the aid of the Government to the extent he had named, Florida could be restored to the Union in ninety days.

When Mr. Thayer had resumed his seat, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., came forward and offered the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That Florida can be, and ought to be, immediately restored to the Union, by means of the organized immigation of armed free labor colonies, who are now ready to become permanent residents in that State, and to insure her permanent loyalty and prosperity.

Resolved, That the same agency is abundantly able to restore each and all of the rebel States within a brief period of time, provided the Government of the United States shall give suitable encouragement and aid to the emigrant colonies.

Resolved, That this is the most economical, the most speedy, and the most certain method of ending the rebellion, of restoring national prosperity, and repairing the damages of the war.

Resolved, That Congress should not only *authorize*, but *request*, the President to accept the services of a sufficient number of volunteer emigrants to accomplish these results.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to go to Washington and present a copy of these resolutions to the President and to both Houses of Congress.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

SPEECH OF GEN. C. M. CLAY.

As soon as the resolutions had been adopted there were loud calls for Gen. Casius M. Clay, who was upon the platform. The General came forward and spoke briefly to the following effect.

After so eloquent and thorough an exposition of the scheme for restoring the rebel States, he felt sure that it would not be expected of him to do more than give his cordial assent to it. [Applause.] There was no question which he had been asked oftener by foreigners than, "How will you govern the rebel States if you do conquer them? Will you have a Pro-Consul? and if so, is not your Republican form of Government gone?" That question he had been asked a thousand times, but he did not think any such difficulty would arise. If the rebel States were whipped, he believed they would give up as others had done before them. But here, said here, is a great proposition which solves all those difficulties. It don't ask them whether they will submit or not. It puts men in power who have every earthly interest in supporting and defending the Government. They would remember that distinguished man, Jas. G. Birney, a man of fortune and education, and of high social connections in the State of Kentucky. He undertook to overthrow the system of Slavery by appeals to the people; but he was finally obliged to leave the South, and became of the opinion that the home of Slavery was hopelessly corrupt. He had himself once thought that it only needed free speech in Kentucky to cause the destruction of Slavery. But he found that there were elements of strength in Slavery that resisted even free speech. One of the strongest of these was the land monopoly that had been alluded to. The Gracchi knew that Rome was weakened by the spread of Slavery. They told Romans that unless the lands were kept for the yeoman, the country would be pushed back into barbarism. But the nobles would not believe them—threw them from the Tarpeian Rock, and the destruction of Rome followed as predicted. The South had been committing the same blunder—encouraging land monopolies. He had himself seen this long before. Mr. Thayer had practically carried out his scheme for the redemption of Kansas. He had put out an appeal to the people of the United States to come down and people Kentucky, establish schools and churches, and control slavery peacably. The plan proved a success in Kansas. We had failed thus far by the failure to recognizing the black element in the South and the white loyal element, as those to be first consulted in establishing the policy of the country. We should have consulted their wishes instead of such men as Wickliffe, of Kentucky, or Gov. Stanly, of North Carolina—men who were, in his opinion, just as ready now as Jeff. Davis to cut our throats. [Applause.] Let us say, that if these 300,000 of slaveholders must be buried to save 25,000,000 of men, let it be so. [Applause.] A rebel has no right to his life, his liberty or his property. That is the law. And why not carry it out? If that law is not carried out, what is to become of the loyal men of the South? He did not care who was put in the place of the slaveholder—either a white man or a black man. [Applause.] There was nothing to prevent the suffering Lancashire operatives, or the Germans, from participating in this movement. [Applause.] To those in Europe who complained that this nation was keeping thousands out of employment, we should say send your unoccupied laborers over here, and we will give them land and enough to do. [Applause.]

Mr. Clay thoroughly indorsed the schemes of Thayer as economical, patriotic, and calculated to solve the question of slavery as well as of the rebellion. In his opinion the rebellion was on its last legs, and he would never despair of the Republic. If the 25,000,000 of Northern men who had carried on this war so far should allow themselves to be defeated by a white population less than that of the State of New-York, he would, for one, rather submit to Jeff. Davis than to acknowledge citizenship with such a cowardly and base people. The success of Jeff. Davis would be the success of feudalism, and he, for one, should be in favor of taking their wives and daughters, as well as lands, in order that a better race might rise in their places. It is the liberty of all who now occupy, or who are to occupy this continent, that is at stake, and the question is whether this people is capable of self-government. In order that he might not despair of the ability of this people for self-government, that all should be free, he never would despair of the Republic. He would say, nail our flag to the mast, and exclaim, never despair of the Republic.

Gen. Clay's remarks were received with great enthusiasm, and when he had concluded, the audience dispersed.

Arrest of George Francis Train by the Provost Marshal of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Saturday, Feb. 7.

George Francis Train was arrested at the Planters' House this afternoon by United States detectives, and given the alternative of leaving the State in half an hour or going to the jail. He chose the former, and crossed the river immediately. He was advertised to deliver a political speech to-night, but was summarily prevented by the Provost Marshal.

Detention of the Steamer Norwegian.

Portland, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The train with the Canadian Mails by the steamer *Norwegian* is off the track, and it will take ten hours to get here. The *Norwegian* consequently will not take her departure for Liverpool until to-morrow (Sunday) at noon.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

Halifax, Friday, Feb. 6—8 P. M.

A strong southeast wind is blowing, and a heavy rain-storm is prevailing.

There are as yet no signs of the *Europa*.

No Signs of the Bohemian.

Portland, Saturday, Feb. 7—10 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Bohemian*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 22d inst.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Weather Cold and the Roads Improving.

Probability of Another Forward Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Left Grand Division, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

Gen. Smith, at present in command of the Left Grand Division, has been reorganizing his Staff, which now stands as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Bowen, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Lieut.-Col. Orville E. Babcock, Inspector-General.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. Foller, Chief Quartermaster.

Capt. James K. Scofield, Chief Commissary.

Lieut. Samuel Cary, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. James Scrimser, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. R. B. Ayres, Chief of Artillery.

Dr. Chas. O. Leary, Medical Director.

Maj. Mundie, Gen. Smith's late Assistant Adjutant-General, has just reported at Washington, and expects to be ordered to the West.

Gen. Smith is understood soon to be transferred to some other not less important command. Gen. Slocum will succeed him.

A decided change has taken place in the weather during the past few days. On Monday it commenced freezing, and has continued ever since. The roads which, since the last forward movement, have been in a horrible condition, are rapidly improving under the freezing process, and will soon allow of locomotion on the part of the army. Capt. Scofield has taken advantage of their improving condition, and has drawn from the depots twelve days' rations for this wing of the army.

There is fear that we shall experience trouble from the freezing over of the Potomac. In the Winter of 1853 it was frozen to a considerable depth for a period of six weeks. This would indeed be a serious affair, were the channel through which the army derives all of its supplies to be blocked up with ice.

The Rappahannock River and Aquia Creek are both frozen over to-day, and likewise the Potomac, opposite Belle Plain.

Should the present favorable weather continue, without at the same time threatening our base of supplies, another forward movement will be undertaken. Where we shall attempt another crossing of the Rappahannock remains to be seen. We can do so at Port Royal, under cover of our gunboats, and operate against the Richmond Railroad, thereby affecting the enemy's line of communication. As you go South, however, from Fredericksburgh, the river and railroad diverge to such an extent that they are full twenty miles apart at Port Royal. We should consequently have to keep a long line of communication open were such an attack to be made. There is no doubt that the rebel force opposite here is very much inferior to our own.

Should the Rappahannock continue to freeze, we can cross on the ice at several different points. Three inches of ice are required for the passage of ordinary artillery, and six for seige guns.

Thursday Evening.

A heavy rain set in about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and has continued ever since. J.

SENSATION REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The Sunday *Transcript* has a dispatch from Washington, which says:

"There is no enemy in force at Fredericksburgh. Most of the rebel soldiers have been sent to the Blackwater or to Vicksburg, the only force left behind about fifteen thousand men—an ample number to prevent the passage of the Rappahannock at the present season.

From deserters and other sources, it has been ascertained that the rebel railroad communications are perfect. In seventy-two hours the entire army of the enemy can be transported from any point in the South to Fredericksburgh, so that they can well afford to spare a great body of their army from our front.

During the past week the President determined upon calling Gen. McClellan to the command of the army again. Upon the announcement being made in a Cabinet Council, there was a great flurry. Secretary Chase at once threatened to resign, as did also the rest of the radical members of the Cabinet. For this and other reasons the President determined to make no change for the present.

Within two weeks, however, there is scarcely a doubt but that the command of the army will be tendered to Gen. McClellan.

The appointment of Gen. Hooker to the command of the Army of the Potomac is merely temporary. It was made against the judgment of the President and even of the Secretary of War. His soldierly qualities are not doubted, but his ability to handle such an immense body is seriously questioned by his friends.

Nothing of importance is expected from Vicksburgh for at least thirty days. It will take that time to complete the canal, and to bring our forces effectually to bear against the rebel strongholds. It may be, however, that circumstances may precipitate a battle, but the general impression is that it will require a month at least, to capture the place.

The Rebels Again in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 7.

A dispatch from Glasgow, Ky., dated the 6th instant, says that the rebels, under Ferguson and Hamilton, are across the river, and are again carrying off citizens and committing all sorts of depredations.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology in Brooklyn.—Fowler & Wells announce a course of six lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 9, and continuing every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or $1 for the Course. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 7.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg.*—Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and child, New-York; Henry F. Schumann, Baltimore; H. O. Pape, Mobile; E. Parsons, A. Meisel, H. Escouee, A. Bazire, C. Schumacher, D. H. Burke and family, New-York; Willie Carnesmore Pape, Mobile; Charles Lack, Cincinnati, Ohio; Carl Levi, Ludwig Schilling, W. Mennen, New-York; Capt. Boyer, France; F. W. L. Dautsberg, Sandwich Islands; Augustus Voeller, New-York; F. W. Schroder, Philadelphia; Leon Beauchef, A. Nelson, P. Aug. Barbier, New-York; Isaac Lorch, Cincinnati; David Kuhn, W. Mueller, Tennessee; Miss Cunningham and 3 pupils, New-York; Mrs. Albertina Freissimer, Havana; Mrs. D'Lise, New-Orleans—and others in the steerage. Total 85.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 7—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool.*—John E. Blancan, lady and child, Stephen Buckley, Edward Gassaner, P. Journier, T. McBean, R. M. Stevenson, Jas. Mason, John Doyle, James Crane, Wm. Owenes, Alfred Seal, Prisley Seal, Mrs. A. H. Richards and child, A. A. Patton, Wm. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Ruche, Mrs. S. A. Clifton, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 03 | Sun sets..... 5 25 | Moon rises...10 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 24 | Gov. Island..11 13 | Hell Gate..12 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

Cleared.

Steamers Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, South Amboy; Sheldrake, Archer, Havana, Howland & Aspinwall; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; A. Dinsmore, Crowell, Beaufort and Port Royal, Adams Express Company; Massachusetts, White, Baltimore; La Mutanese(?), Urdaye(?), Hamburgh, Sloman & Edge.

Ships Eliza McLaughlin, (Br.,) Raymond, Bristol, Thos. James; Westfield, (Br.,) Trevillish, Liverpool, Murdock & Smythe; Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Newwall Vfer, (Pruss.,) Brandt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Rockaway, (Br.,) Bossance, London, Edmiston Bros.; Lord Raglan, (Br.,) Pennus, Kingston, Ja., G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Eleanora, (Dan.,) Minderman, Baltimore, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Christiana, (Br.,) Ellingwood, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; Isabel Brannan, Adams, Metcalf & Duncan; Ellen, (Br.,) O'Brien, Glasgow, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Idaho, (Br.,) McDonald, Cartagena, G. H. Trumbull; Atlantic, Pierce, Warsham, J. W. McKee; Wm. Humler, Baker, Washington, D. Cobden Murray; Chief, Ryder, Port Royal, Morgan & Richardson; Mahlon & Betts, Endicott, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. A. Perry, Stubbs, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ceres, Meredith, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Eli Townsend, Williams, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Dwight, Hill, Philadelphia, W. H. Riversworth; H. B. Bascom, Williams, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Col. Satterly, Smith, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Kate Brigham, Messer, Philadelphia, Thomas Dunham; Neptune, Bridge, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Maryland, Sterling, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Leading Breeze, Graham, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Neptune's Bride, Jarvis, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; Barbara, Decker, Washington; John H. French, Gooley, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Adler, (Brem.,) Weurke, Havre Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Unkart & Co.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall Jan. 17, with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Schr. Mary Helen, (Br., of Bermuda,) Cooper, Bermuda Jan. 20, with wheat to Middleton & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Schr. Vigilant, Heath, Elizabethport for Providence, with coal.

Schr. Henrietta, Bell, Elizabethport for Providence, with coal.

Schr. Challenge, White, Philadelphia for Fall River, with coal, and proceeded.

Schr. Superior, Elwell, Baltimore, with coal, and proceeded.

Schr. J. H. Scammell, (Br.,) Brannan, Providence 3 ds. in ballast to master.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.;) Saxonia, (Hamb.;) Sheldrake, (Br.;) and steamship Star of the South.

U. S. steamer Wamsutta.

U. S. storeship Shepard Knapp.

Miscellaneous.

The rain of yesterday (6th) has sent down the North River a large quantity of heavy drift ice; several vessels at anchor in the North River dragged but fetched up again without damage. The steamship Ocean Queen was taken into Buttermilk Channel, where she stopped on the bottom, but came off at high water without damage; she will proceed to the foot of 11th st., East River.

No outward bound vessels passed the guard-boat in the Narrows, yesterday, 6th.

The Br. brig Allies, from Cape of Good Hope, with a cargo of wool, sheepskins and cotton, is ashore at Carson's Inlet. The schr John G. Rotche, Capt. Orlando Bennet, has gone to her assistance.

The ship Mortimer Livingston, will be a total loss, a portion of her cargo will probably be saved.

The new steamship Fah Kie, intended for the Chinese waters, went down the bay this morning on a trial trip.

The schr. Minerva, from Bristol, R. I., with a cargo of nails for Baltimore, is ashore in Hampton Roads and has bilged.

Havana, Jan. 31.—The ship Thomas Jefferson, from New-York for New-Orleans, with a cargo of hay, before reported as having struck on Turtle Rock, has arrived here, and is now on the dry dock; her keel is badly broken, and a new one is being put in; she will be ready to proceed next week.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

EAST INDIA PALE

AND

BURTON ALES.

ALSO,

TONIC BITTER ALE,

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.

AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.

J. McPHERSON SMITH,

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N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

ALLCOCK'S

POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

The best article ever made for RHEUMATISMS, LUMBAGO, COLD FEET, pain in the back, and for all LOCAL PAIN or weakness. Sold at 25 cents each, at No. 4 Union-square, and at No. 294 Canal-st., New-York.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 73	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 30 prizes of $500, and 2,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $675,225. For information or circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Onslaught of the Fields Faction Against Speaker Callicot.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION UNDER WAY.

Proposed Amendment of the Metropolitan Police Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

The entire regular session of the House, yesterday, was consumed in considering the special order, to wit: the resolutions of Mr. T. C. FIELDS, charging Speaker CALLICOT with corruption, and providing for investigation. The proceedings have appeared in the papers, though so far as the Associated Press report is concerned, I fear not correctly. The original preamble and resolutions, reciting nothing specific, but raising a roving commission to inquire into Mr. CALLICOT's past life, with the view, if possible, of obtaining something whereon to base a charge, were voted down, and the substitute of Mr. DEWEY, setting forth that whenever any member will make and sign allegations which he believes to be true, the House will consider, and, if deemed worthy of so much attention, proceed to investigate them. The minority, under the lead of Messrs. FIELDS, DEAN and MURPHY, adopted the usual fillibustering style of argument. These gentlemen have a right to resort to every parliamentary expedient to carry their own points and to prevent the majority carrying theirs. But on this, as on previous occasions, they adopted expedients that would not be tolerated even in Mozart or Tammany. The House, unfortunately, on this occasion, had not the advantage of an experienced presiding officer, Speaker CALLICOT having retired pending the proceedings personal to himself. The House being thin, the minority demanded a call of the House, and pending the calling of the roll, certain of them retired outside of the bar, (still inside of the House,) and refused to answer, to the end that it might appear that no quorum was present. In this piece of small trickery I was sorry to see that members who ought to hold themselves above it assist. This was but a sample of the policy of the minority. It might possibly be perpetrated once at a meeting in the Bowery or the Sixth Ward, but even there it would be regarded too unworthy for a second attempt. And if so, how utterly unworthy of men occupying seats in the Legislature! Mr. FIELDS and Mr. DEAN at least owe it to themselves to cease this sort of business. Whatever smartness there may be in an occasional irregularity, perpetrated as a matter of pleasantry, is always relished on all sides; but gentlemen who rely on such expedients for their line of policy, cannot fail, in the pursuit of it, to forfeit their own self-respect, and the influence they might otherwise exert.

In regard to the proposed investigation, Mr. SHERWOOD and Mr. CHURCH, on behalf of the majority, proclaimed distinctly their desire to have it proceed, but in a proper manner. They repudiated the charge that they would cloak anything that was wrong, or that they had the slightest wish to defeat the ends of justice. But there was a right and a wrong way to proceed in the matter, and they preferred to make their own choice, rather than be led by those who had forfeited all right to lead in the matter.

It was a noticeable fact, indeed it was patent to every one in the House at the time, that the charges made against Mr. T. C. FIELDS by his colleague, Mr. A. SMITH, and by Mr. FIELDS against Mr. SMITH, were a hundred times worse and more specific than have been even intimated against Mr. CALLICOT. Shall they be investigated?

All charges are presumed to be false until they are proved to be true. But those made by Mr. SMITH against Mr. FIELDS had the effect to throw that gentleman quite off his balance. He was exercised as men only are when they receive a home-thrust. He raved, he roared, and, after the fashion of the fish-markets, made counter accusations. True or false, enough came out to make manifest a most delightful state of things in the Democratic family. On the whole, it was the dirtiest washing of the dirtiest linen ever before known in public. No one who witnessed it could fail to draw the moral, that they who are so free to charge others with being corrupt should themselves be pure.

Mr. J. D. BENEDICT, of Aurora, Erie County—a victim of "unwarrantable arrest"—prays for relief and indemnification. His memorial sets forth that he was seized by a Deputy Marshal of Erie County, and put in Fort Porter, was discharged by Judge HALL, and subsequently "kidnapped," by United States Marshal CHASE, taken to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, kept there a long time, and discharged without judicial or any other hearing. This is regarded as a particularly hard case, and will form the text for comment and action by the Democrats in the Legislature.

Among the notices in the House, is one for the Spring-street Railroad in New-York, by Mr. FREEMAN.

Mr. TALMAN proposes an act to create a Board of Commissioners to fix and determine the jurisdiction of the counties of New-York and Westchester, respectively in and to the Harlem River, the importance of which will be readily understood by all familiar with the vexed questions of disputed boundary and the like

It is proposed, by bill introduced by Mr. FISHER, to prohibit the banks of this State, while in state of suspension, to make loans on gold.

There is before the Senate a bill introduced by Senator FOLSOM, providing "for the appointment of a Receiver General of the State, and to transfer to his custody certain trust funds now in the hands of County Treasurers and other officers."

SECTION 1.—There is hereby established a separate and distinct department, which shall be charged with the care, management, security of the moneys and effects of the suitors of the several Courts of Record in this State, which moneys and effects were formerly deposited in the office of the Register, Assistant Register, or Clerks of the Court of Chancery, and Clerks of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas and Surrogates' Courts.

SEC. 2—Provides that the Receiver General shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The remaining sections provide for carrying the bill into effect. There are twenty-three sections in all, and the bill appears to have been thoroughly drawn.

The proposed amendment to the Metropolitan Police law provides that the Board shall be politically balanced—two Republicans, two Democrats, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate—four instead of three; term of office, four instead of six years; salary, $2,000 per annum, instead of $8 per diem; Treasurer, $2,000, instead of $1,000; abolishes the Inspectors, and makes a Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent, each for New-York and Brooklyn; pay of Deputy, $2,000 per annum; increases pay of Sergeants; makes Doormen sworn members of the force; prohibits the Commissioners or the employes from selling any merchandise or wares to members of the force; retains the officers and members of the present force, and no one to be dismissed without a fair and impartial trial.

The Senate has a bill before it providing that soldiers may vote; and another, of a most important character, providing for the appointment of five Commissioners to take up the Court of Appeals calendar—in other words, to appoint five additional Justices of the Court of Appeals.

So many members have absented themselves, with and without leave, that scarce a working majority is left—in view of which fact the House adjourned over till Monday evening. RODERICK.

A Proclamation by Humphrey Marshall.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes a very long address of HUMPHREY MARSHALL to the people of Kentucky, which has been circulating for some time in the Eastern part of the State. It concludes thus:

Regardless utterly of every consideration for the Constitution of the United States, and for the rights of the States, Mr. LINCOLN has attempted at once centralization and the effectuation of social and industrial revolution, by pronouncing the emancipation of the slaves within the States named in his Proclamation. He has gone further, by declaring his intention to accept them armed as soldiers in the United States army, and through the force of his and their allied arms to maintain their right to the freedom he bestows!

This is attempted to be justified on the plea of military necessity. Humanity and civilization, speaking from the other side of the broad Atlantic, have entered a protest against it and the horrors to which it must give rise, but still the President, like the beagle intent upon his prey, rushes boldly and wildly upon his course, amid the cheers and vivas of Abolitionists, who crowd this American theatre for the spectacle of servile insurrection, as the Romans were wont to throng the Coliseum to witness wild beasts tear Christians to pieces. We ask you, Kentuckians, if, among the soldiery which enforces that proclamation, and marches side by side with the enfranchised slave, now dressed in the uniform of the army, your faces will be seen? Will you desecrate your time-honored flag by unfurling its broad stripes over such associations? Will you lend passive acquiescence to such a state of things? Do not deceive yourselves with the idea that your slaves *will be paid for, and colonized.* Years will not be sufficient in this generation to remove the natural increase of the blacks, while continued association upon the same level will ultimately destroy the desire to have such removal effected at heavy pecuniary sacrifice. One year will not move over your heads without servile insurrection *in Kentucky*, unless you arise to the occasion promptly, and throw off a connection and dependence which have become as unnatural and unseemly as they are disreputable.

Ten thousand of your fellow-citizens will rush to your aid, whenever you declare against the usurper who has trodden your dearest rights and privileges under foot. They stand ready to do it or perish in the effort. If you feel doubt and anxiety as to your ability, then I advise you *to organize at home*, and act boldly and frankly. You have the constitutional right to such organization, if you retain any right at all; and if not, then you have the right to seek safety under this Government, which will save your rights, and by your aid, its own independence. Awake!—arise!—or be forever fallen!!!

JANUARY, 1863. H. MARSHALL.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Weather Cold and the Roads Improving.

Probability of Another Forward Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEFT GRAND DIVISION, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

Gen. SMITH, at present in command of the Left Grand Division, has been reorganizing his Staff, which now stands as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Bowen, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.
Lieut.-Col. Orville E. Babcock, Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Foller, Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. James K. Scofield, Chief Commissary.
Lieut. Samuel Cary, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. James Scrimser, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. R. B. Ayres, Chief of Artillery.
Dr. Chas. O. Leary, Medical Director.

Maj. MUNDIE, Gen. SMITH's late Assistant Adjutant-General, has just reported at Washington, and expects to be ordered to the West.

Gen. SMITH is understood soon to be transferred to some other not less important command. Gen. SLOCUM will succeed him.

A decided change has taken place in the weather during the past few days. On Monday it commenced freezing, and has continued ever since. The roads which, since the last forward movement, have been in a horrible condition, are rapidly improving under the freezing process, and will soon allow of locomotion on the part of the army. Capt. SCOFIELD has taken advantage of their improving condition, and has drawn from the depots twelve days' rations for this wing of the army.

There is fear that we shall experience trouble from the freezing over of the Potomac. In the Winter of 1853 it was frozen to a considerable depth for a period of six weeks. This would indeed be a serious affair, were the channel through which the army derives all of its supplies to be blocked up with ice.

The Rappahannock River and Aquia Creek are both frozen over to-day, and likewise the Potomac, opposite Belle Plain.

Should the present favorable weather continue, without at the same time threatening our base of supplies, another forward movement will be undertaken. Where we shall attempt another crossing of the Rappahannock remains to be seen. We can do so at Port Royal, under cover of our gunboats, and operate against the Richmond Railroad, thereby affecting the enemy's line of communication. As you go South, however, from Fredericksburgh, the river and railroad diverge to such an extent that they are full twenty miles apart at Port Royal. We should consequently have to keep a long line of communication open were such an attack to be made. There is no doubt that the rebel force opposite here is very much inferior to our own.

Should the Rappahannock continue to freeze, we can cross on the ice at several different points. Three inches of ice are required for the passage of ordinary artillery, and six for seige guns.

THURSDAY EVENING.

A heavy rain set in about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and has continued ever since. J.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HANSA.

Three Days Later from Europe.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sunday, Feb. 8—1 A. M.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton, on the 21st ultimo, is signalled. She will come up to port about 2 A. M. She brings three days latter intelligence from Europe.

Arrest of George Francis Train by the Provost Marshal of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 7.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was arrested at the Planters' House this afternoon by United States detectives, and given the alternative of leaving the State in half an hour or going to the jail. He chose the former, and crossed the river immediately. He was advertised to deliver a political speech to-night, but was summarily prevented by the Provost Marshal.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 6—8 P. M.

A strong southeast wind is blowing, and a heavy rain-storm is prevailing.

There are as yet no signs of the *Europa.*

No Signs of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 7—10 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Bohemian*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 22d inst.

THE LAST OF THE WOODEN GUNS.—This morning a crowd of citizens gathered near an object of strange interest, as if throwing the last fond gaze on an object soon to disappear from mortal sight. That object proved to be the last of the famous Manassas wooden guns, about which so much has been written and said. The history of this formidable object, as near as we could learn, is, that it was boxed, and sent from New-York, per express, several weeks since, the charges to be paid here. On its arrival no claimant appeared, and the box and contents were sold at auction, by Messrs. WALL & CO., to pay the freight. The *precious* contents were sold "unseen," and the competition for the mysterious box was very great. The "goods" were "knocked down" at *sixteen dollars.* The lucky purchaser "forked over" the cash, and hastily proceeded to examine his prize. His horror may be imagined, when he beheld nothing but an enormous black log! Seeing his disappointment, a benevolent colored individual offered to take the burden off the purchaser's hands. Only too glad to "git shet" of the hated object, the log was presented to the contraband, and to-day he is converting it into stuff to "make Dinah's kettle boil." Farewell to the "wooden guns!"—*Washington Republican, Feb. 4.*

COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

Address of Hon. Eli Thayer at Cooper Institute.

The True Way to Save the Republic—Speech of Cassius M. Clay.

Cooper Institute was crowded last evening, in response to a numerously signed call for a public meeting, to hear an address from Hon. ELI THAYER in favor of his scheme for the colonization of Florida. CHARLES GOULD, Esq., called the meeting to order, and upon his nomination, Mr. J. B. BEEBE was called upon to preside. Mr. THAYER was then introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ELI THAYER.

"I do not know what we are going to do, I doubt whether we can save the nation." Such was the remark that he had heard from a gentleman to-day, and doubtless the same sentiment had been experienced, if not expressed, by thousands of others. Mr. THAYER proceeded to consider whether these doubts were well-founded. Why such a question? From whence came the element of the implied doubt? Not from the Pilgrims—that was not their character. They set no tremulous foot on Plymouth Rock. They shook the depths, not from the battle-fields of Hungary or Poland, of Italy or England. They were the sons of sires who buffetted bravely for liberty, and made the world wonder at what they had achieved. It was not from them that there came the elements of doubting. But he had come to speak mainly of his plan for the restoration of the Union. In the present method of conducting the war for the restoration of the Union, he did not appear to have too much confidence. Several ways had been made known by which the Union or peace might be restored.

The first was the Union by compromise, which meant the subjugation of the loyal States; or, secondly, in the annihilation of the people of the rebel States, leaving a desert and thereby securing peace; or, thirdly, subjugation perpetuated by a standing army of half a million of men, who would devour the whole country; or, fourthly, the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. He believed we would not have either. The contending causes in the present conflict were: Our country, with the hopes of man for free institutions, and the infamous rebellion, with the enslavement of man for its basis. Then, of the contending forces at work, there was on the side of freedom a population of 25,000,000, with an annual natural increase of 1,000,000, and in the rebellious States 4,175,274 white, and 3,272,000 black men. Deduct five Congressional Districts, and the loss in the war, and there are more black men than white in the rebel States able to bear arms. That was the extent of the force against the Government, and so the parties stood. But, instead of the armies now struggling for the maintainance of the Government, or as a powerful and effective assistant in the work of preservation or restoration, he proposed the power of organized free labor in the Southern States, commencing with Florida. [Applause.] That power had proven sufficient in the struggle for free institutions in Kansas, and he believed, he was positive it would prove sufficient in the rebel States. The obstacles in the way of success in the Kansas struggle were despair of the North, the proximity of border ruffians, and the apathy of the General Government. But organized free labor triumphed over all, and a most wonderful triumph it was. The Southern leaders well knew and dreaded the power of organized free labor. When the struggle in Kansas had been going on for a long time, a steam engine from the North arrived at St. Louis, on its way to Kansas; a man standing near it, said to ATCHISON, "there goes another Yankee Engine." "Yes," said ATCHISON, "there goes another d——d Yankee City," and he was right. The Steam Engine was the great civilizer and emblem of prosperity. With organized free labor, came Steam Engines and the territory was saved, and in saving it Missouri was regenerated. [Applause.] The same agency, he believed, could restore the Union. [Applause.] We had sent our armies and navies to restore the Union, but it had not yet been restored; now, let us go ourselves. The proper solution of the rebellion and of all the questions involved in it, was the social and political reconstruction of the rebel States, in accordance with the Constitution and State rights. The apology for the rebellion should be the basis of reconstruction and restoration. [Applause.] When JOHN BROWN invaded Virginia, Gov. WISE said the State had the first right to punish treason, and after her the General Government might add what punishment it should deem best. [Laughter.] The speaker held that the citizens of each State had the rights of the citizens of the several States, and he was in favor of State rights. And, accepting that, he would begin the work he proposed in Florida, the Italy of America, unsurpassed in climate and healthfulness. In extent it was the seventh State. Within its boundaries there were 30,000,000 of acres of public land, and 14,000,000 of State lands. It has now a population of 77,000, while if as densely populated as Massachusetts in proportion to its number of square miles, it would have 4,119,000, which its own resources could easily liberally support. The highest vote ever cast in Florida was 15,000, while now, after the taking away of ten regiments for the support of the rebel cause, there could not be more than 5,000 votes polled, and nine-tenths of that vote would be loyal. [Applause.] And besides, there were 7,000 negroes there, able to bear arms against any invasion of the State. [Cheers.] Perfect security against invasion was easily attainable. And now, why not try the plan proposed? There were 40,000 men now ready to make their homes in Florida, and why should they not be encouraged to go? All they asked of the Government was transportation, pay and rations for one year; and they would agree to put Florida back into the Union in 90 days from the time of their arrival. Forty thousand, or even half that number there, and they would be the State. They would adopt a Constitution favorable to free labor and prohibiting its opposite; they would elect a Governor and a Legislature and members of Congress; and the Governor would issue a proclamation, inviting Floridians to return to their State allegiance. [Laughter and applause.] These immigrants would create a base line of productive industry, inside of which all would be loyal. [Applause.] He would have everybody there, or going there, armed for defence, and would confiscate the property of rebels by State laws. He would break up and end the land monopoly, which had sprung from the slavery of black men, and caused the serfdom of white men. He would have farms for the loyal from the plantations of the rebels. He would mete out justice to the rebels who have attempted to destroy the nation, and who have placed a cripple or a skeleton by almost every fireside. [Applause.]

There was every inducement to immigration existing in Florida. It was easily accessible to the Northern cities, with ready markets and constant commercial intercourse. It would become the vegetable garden of the North, and would have the monopoly of tropical fruits and produce in abundance; Sea Island cotton, Cuba tobacco, sugar, silk, honey, oranges, figs, grapes and a hundred other necessaries and luxuries, including cattle, fish, oysters and game. For commercial importance, it would be to the Gulf what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean—it would command it. It would be our National naval storehouse. From there we would, as we had been doing, obtain our live oak and hard pine for building ships; also, our resin, tar and turpentine. As a simple question of economy in conducting the war, it was worthy of attention, for with 40,000 emigrants there, 1,300 miles of coast would be relieved from the necessity of blockade. [Applause.] But, it might be asked, what should be done with the army? He would answer by saying, keep all of it that is necessary for defence and let organized free labor do the rest. The result then, he was sure, would be permanent loyalty, homogeneous population, free labor, a free press and free communication. [Applause.] There would then be there an army of producers to help to pay our debt, instead of an army of consumers to increase it. [Applause.] Foreign intervention would then be out of the question, for they could then give them the cotton they so much require. And in doing all this, it would not be necessary to drain the North of its population, or to injure its prosperity in any way. This, he believed, was the true plan by which to settle the Slavery question. The Proclamation he considered nothing, worse than nothing, so long as the rebels were allowed to hold the land. [Applause.] Northern men going there to cultivate the lands would employ the negroes at remunerative wages; and the negroes would go there from the Northern and Border States from choice, because they would there find labor remunerated and a more genial climate. Another and desirable result would be the elevation of the poor whites to manhood, whom Slavery has degraded to the condition of serfs. [Applause.] For two years he had been using just such arguments in Washington, as he was then using in favor of his plan; and he could now say that he had two-thirds of the members of both Houses with him; nearly every member of the Cabinet, and fighting JOE HOOKER, HUNTER and CLAY. [Great applause.] Had his plan been adopted when he first proposed it, he believed Florida, Texas and Georgia would now have been in the Union, [applause] and he was sure that with the aid of the Government to the extent he had named, Florida could be restored to the Union in ninety days.

When Mr. THAYER had resumed his seat, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., came forward and offered the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That Florida can be, and ought to be, immediately restored to the Union, by means of the organized immigration of armed free labor colonies, who are now ready to become permanent residents in that State, and to insure her permanent loyalty and prosperity.

Resolved, That the same agency is abundantly able to restore each and all of the rebel States within a brief period of time, provided the Government of the United States shall give suitable encouragement and aid to the emigrant colonies.

Resolved, That this is the most economical, the most speedy, and the most certain method of ending the rebellion, of restoring national prosperity, and repairing the damages of the war.

Resolved, That Congress should not only *authorize*, but *request*, the President to accept the services of a sufficient number of volunteer emigrants to accomplish these results.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to go to Washington and present a copy of these resolutions to the President and to both Houses of Congress.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

SPEECH OF GEN. C. M. CLAY.

As soon as the resolutions had been adopted there were loud calls for Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who was upon the platform. The General came forward and spoke briefly to the following effect.

After so eloquent and thorough an exposition of the scheme for restoring the rebel States, he felt sure that it would not be expected of him to do more than give his cordial assent to it. [Applause.] There was no question which he had been asked oftener by foreigners than, "How will you govern the rebel States if you do conquer them? Will you have a Pro-Consul? and if so, is not your Republican form of Government gone?" That question he had been asked a thousand times, but he did not think any such difficulty would arise. If the rebel States were whipped, he believed they would give up as others had done before them. But here, said here, is a great proposition which solves all those difficulties. It don't ask them whether they will submit or not. It puts men in power who have every earthly interest in supporting and defending the Government. They would remember that distinguished man, JAS. G. BIRNEY, a man of fortune and education, and of high social connections in the State of Kentucky. He undertook to overthrow the system of Slavery by appeals to the people; but he was finally obliged to leave the South, and became of the opinion that the home of Slavery was hopelessly corrupt. He had himself once thought that it only needed free speech in Kentucky to cause the destruction of Slavery. But he found that there were elements of strength in Slavery that resisted even free speech. One of the strongest of these was the land monopoly that had been alluded to. The Gracchi knew that Rome was weakened by the spread of Slavery. They told Romans that unless the lands were kept for the yeoman, the country would be pushed back into barbarism. But the nobles would not believe them—threw them from the Tarpeian Rock, and the destruction of Rome followed as predicted. The South had been committing the same blunder—encouraging land monopolies. He had himself seen this long before. Mr. THAYER had practically carried out his scheme for the redemption of Kansas. He had put out an appeal to the people of the United States to come down and people Kentucky, establish schools and churches, and control slavery peacably. The plan proved a success in Kansas. We had failed thus far by the failure to recognizing the black element in the South and the white loyal element, as those to be first consulted in establishing the policy of the country. We should have consulted their wishes instead of such men as WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, or Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina—men who were, in his opinion, just as ready now as JEFF. DAVIS to cut our throats. [Applause.] Let us say, that if these 300,000 of slaveholders must be buried to save 25,000,000 of men, let it be so. [Applause.] A rebel has no right to his life, his liberty or his property. That is the law. And why not carry it out? If that law is not carried out, what is to become of the loyal men of the South? He did not care who was put in the place of the slaveholder—either a white man or a black man. [Applause.] There was nothing to prevent the suffering Lancashire operatives, or the Germans, from participating in this movement. [Applause.] To those in Europe who complained that this nation was keeping thousands out of employment, we should say send your unoccupied laborers over here, and we will give them land and enough to do. [Applause.]

Mr. CLAY thoroughly indorsed the schemes of THAYER as economical, patriotic, and calculated to solve the question of slavery as well as of the rebellion. In his opinion the rebellion was on its last legs, and he would never despair of the Republic. If the 25,000,000 of Northern men who had carried on this war so far should allow themselves to be defeated by a white population less than that of the State of New-York, he would, for one, rather submit to JEFF. DAVIS than to acknowledge citizenship with such a cowardly and base people. The success of JEFF. DAVIS would be the success of feudalism, and he, for one, should be in favor of taking their wives and daughters, as well as lands, in order that a better race might rise in their places. It is the liberty of all who now occupy, or who are to occupy this continent, that is at stake, and the question is whether this people is capable of self-government. In order that he might not despair of the ability of this people for self-government, that all should be free, he never would despair of the Republic. He would say, nail our flag to the mast, and exclaim, never despair of the Republic.

Gen. CLAY's remarks were received with great enthusiasm, and when he had concluded, the audience dispersed.

THE NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Rebel Account of the Capture of the Brig Morning Light.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GALVESTON RAMS.

Commodore Bell's Notice to the Galvestonians.

From the Houston Telegraph, Jan. 23.

The arrival of Capt. SHOWALTER from Sabine Pass brings us some particulars of the brilliant victory of Major WATKINS, and his gallant comrades, off Sabine. Major WATKINS, some weeks since, organized an expedition by order of Gen. MAGRUDER, having for its object the clearing of Sabine Bay of the enemy, and their capture. To effect this object, the two little steamers, *Josiah Bell* and *Uncle Ben*, were placed under his command, with about three hundred men drawn from PYRON's, SPAIGHT's, and COOK's regiments. The *Bell* was armed with a 64-pounder rifle cannon, and the *Uncle Ben* with two 18-pounders. The enemy, learning, no doubt, that the expedition was fitting out in Sabine River, and warned by our success at Galveston, left the Pass, and took position twelve miles distant. The expedition got under weigh on the 20th, and ran down to the Pass. On the morning of the 21st, the steamers got up steam and started for the bar. They discovered, at about twelve miles distance, two vessels, which proved to be the brig-of-war *Morning Light*, mounting eight 32-pounders and one rifle gun, and a schooner (name unknown) mounting two fine Dahlgrens. The *Morning Light* is the same vessel that destroyed WINSTON's salt-works. Her men, it will be remembered, were thoroughly punished in that affair. The moment the vessels discovered them, they up sail and ran to sea to escape our steamers. All steam was at once put on, and an exciting chase commenced. At about 10 o'clock, the chase having continued about fifteen miles, the *Bell* got in range, and the Davis Guards let fly their first gun at the *Morning Light.* The chase continued for some miles further, giving our boys time to fire ten or twelve shots, several of which took effect in the brig. The brig answered, but was unable to hit the *Bell* at all. Having now approached to within good musket range, it did not take long for the riflemen to clear the enemy's decks. Before the *Bell* reached her, her colors were hauled down and our boys took undisputed possession. It did not require long to take the schooner. Thus has Major WATKINS continued his brilliant performances, inaugurated by Gen. MAGRUDER, on our coast, without the loss of a man or gun, added to our navy two excellent vessels, 11 heavy guns and stores of the most valuable character. All honor to him for his gallantry. How the *Bell* and *Uncle Ben* were fitted up need not here be told; they belong to the Magruder fleet. The gallant Major is still cruising off Sabine, ready to receive further contributions from Old ABE to our navy. Our gun was managed by Capt. ODLUM and his Davis Guards. Not a man was scratched on our side. The enemy's loss was four killed and about 15 wounded.

THE RAMS AT GALVESTON.

A correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph* writes from Galveston under date of Jan. 20:

"The iron-clad ram *Retribution*, I venture to say, although assuming no professional knowledge in such matters, has no superior, in and upon any waters now navigated, both in point of strength and the ease and facility with which she can be managed. The chief merit which these vessels possess, independent of their great strength, is their lightness of draft and great speed. The great difficulty heretofore, which had to be encountered in the construction of rams, was in controlling their direction; this has been most fully overcome in these boats by the application of certain scientific principles, which I am not at liberty, even if I possessed the knowledge, to make public.

The armament upon all three of our rams are of the heaviest calibre, and of the longest range. The breech-loading rifled cannons, which constitute a portion of the arms of offence and defence upon these rams, can throw a ball nearly four miles with the certainty and precision of a rifle. The most peculiar and remarkable weapon is the newly-invented ram, with its ponderous bow attachment. Upon the ram striking any object, this instrument, connected as it is with the propelling motion, strikes with the greatest velocity and power, crushing and destroying every obstacle it comes in contact with. I understand so successful have they deemed this warlike appliance, that the other two iron rams, *Avenger* and "63," are to be supplied at once with similar ones. We have added since the dawning of the new year one war steamer and two additional gunboats to the number we had at the time of the recapture of Galveston—the Yankees having had the generosity to supply us with this additional number.

The gunboats which I have previously mentioned as forming a part of our increased fleet, have been converted into such from the barks we captured. I cannot safely speak of 'things beneath the waters,' but rest assured that any attempt upon the part of 'Old Abe's' truce-boats, for his valiant navy now fight and run under the 'white flag,' to enter our harbor, will make them the most unwilling witnesses to the most wonderful phenomena that has ever occurred in any age, and may possibly send the keels of their crafts in pursuit of their decks in a manner never contemplated by their builders. Our batteries have been enlarged, improved and greatly secured. Our fleet floats dreamily upon the tide, but ready at any moment to growl forth an angry defiance. Our soldiers, confident in the skill, judgment and courage of our Commanding-General and the officers under him, regard the enemy outside the bar with a speculative eye, calculating the number of good coats aboard, and variety of grub and the time of division. I have never noticed to so great an extent the feeling of security which an implicit confidence in a General can give, as within the period of our occupation of this city."

A NOTICE TO THE GALVESTONIANS.

U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN, OFF GALVESTON BAR, Jan. 21, 1863.

Whereas, The city of Galveston is occupied and garrisoned by the troops of the Confederate States, and the said troops are diligently employed in erecting defenses in and around the said city, in defiance of the laws of the United States.

The foreign Consuls and foreign subjects, and all other persons concerned, are hereby warned that the City of Galveston and its defenses are liable to be attacked at any day by the forces of the United States under my command.

Twenty-four hours will be given, from 5 P. M. of this date, for innocent and helpless persons to withdraw from the said City of Galveston and its vicinity.

H. H. BELL,
Commodore Commanding United States forces off Galveston.

To the Consuls of France, Spain, England, and all others concerned.

THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

Capture of the Antona—Harbor Defences.

A correspondent of the Chester (Penn.) *Republican* writes from on board the U. S. steamer *Pembina*, off Mobile, under date of Jan. 8:

"The U. S. steamer *Pocahontas* arrived this morning, having the English steamer *Antona* in her company as a prize. The *Antona* is a long, low, three-masted, Clyde-built steamer, of 320 tons burden. She was loaded and fitted out in Liverpool last October, and came hither by way of Nassau and Havana. It was generally supposed that she would try to run into Charleston, but the consecutive captures of the *Anglia*, *Scotia* and *Adela* at that place, seems to have frightened the wily smuggler; and her companion, the *Leopard*, which was obliged to return to Nassau for repairs, will probably be along in a day or two. As the particulars of this capture are interesting, I will give them as nearly as I can. It seems that she made the coast on Sunday night, to the eastward of Mobile Point, and after running along some distance, concluded from the depth of the water and the nature of the bottom, that she was under the guns of Fort Morgan, and anchored. The weather being thick, the error was not discovered until daylight, when the *Pocahontas* sighted her close to the land, and gave chase. The pilot—a Mobile man, obtained in Havana—advised the Captain to run her ashore, but the surf being strong, 'he didn't see it,' and put to sea under all steam, and as the two vessels were very nearly matched in point of speed, a long chase ensued. It continued all day on Monday, with little perceptible gain, but in the evening the wind freshened to a gale from the northwest, and by the assistance of canvas the *Pocahontas* overhauled and brought her to not far from Apalachacola. The Captain of the prize was a very determined John Bull, and did not give up until thirty shots had been fired at him, when the crew becoming frightened, cut the topsail halyards. It was midnight, and as there was a heavy sea running, she could not be boarded until morning, when a prize crew were sent aboard, and both prows turned toward the fleet. Meanwhile, the Commodore, becoming alarmed at her prolonged absence, and fearing that the rebel cruiser *Harriet Lane* had met her, and by cunning use of the naval signals captured in her, taken the *Pocahontas* unawares, sent the gunboat *Aroostook* in search of her, and, before night, sent us to look for the *Aroostook*. Our signal lights were hoisted, an easterly course taken, and pretty soon other lights were seen ahead. Supposing them to be raised by the object of our search, we stood for them, and, in a few minutes, saw through the darkness a side-wheel steamer rapidly approaching us. Not recognizing her, the alarm rattle was immediately sprung, and all hands hurried to quarters for a 'muss;' but we were disappointed, as it proved to be our best friend, the little mail steamer *Sykes*, from Pensacola, bound to New-Orleans. By this time the sea became so rough that we were obliged to return to our anchorage, which was reached with great difficulty, and not until the decks were wet with spray from stem to stern. The *Pocahontas* came up this morning and relieved our fears. The cargo of her prize is, as usual, varied and valuable, and includes seventy tons of gunpowder, a park of artillery, numerous boxes of Enfield rifles, and any quantity of shoes, blankets, wine coffee, tea, opium, quinine, &c., &c., amounting to at least $350,000. There being no other vessel in sight at the time of capture, only the Admiral will get a slice of this. The Captain, pilot and crew of bull-headed Englishmen are now prisoners on the flag-ship *Susquehanna*. What will be done with them I cannot say. They are quite communicative, and have 'blowed' on several vessels bound hither. One of them they represent to be a little paddle-wheel steamer, capable of making twenty knots an hour. If that be true, we have nothing here that can catch her. She is to bring a small but precious cargo, principally specie and medical stores. They also warned us to look out for the *Alabama*, as she intends running into some Confederate port to inform the Navy Department of her evil deeds, and establish a pseudo nationality. The appellation of 'pirate' seems to have hurt SEMMES' pride.

DEC. 14.—During the middle watch, picked up a negro in a sailboat making his escape from Mobile. He is a 'likely looking' fellow, says he was a waiter in the city, and states that he was fired at three times from Fort Morgan and was 'dreffel skeered.' After breakfast, we started to Pensacola with his boat in tow, and a white deserter from the rebel gunboat *Morgan* aboard. From this man, who was formerly a fisherman here, we obtained a great deal of desirable news. Among other things, he said, that Admiral BUCHANAN, (ex-captain U. S. N.,) of *Merrimac* notoriety, had command of the rebel squadron in Mobile Bay, which consisted of four gunboats—*Morgan, Gaines, Florida* and *Oreto*—two rams, (one unfinished,) two pile drivers, and several cotton steamers. All the water approaches to the city are well defended. The narrow passage between piles being commanded by shore batteries.

Upon reaching Pensacola the negro was commended by the Commodore for his conduct; his boat was ordered to be sold for his benefit, and he was mustered into the service of the Government that freed him, and is now cabin boy on the *Susquehanna*. It is strange that others have not followed the example of ROBERT SMALL."

The Rebels Again in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 7.

A dispatch from Glasgow, Ky., dated the 6th instant, says that the rebels, under FERGUSON and HAMILTON, are across the river, and are again carrying off citizens and committing all sorts of depredations.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—FOWLER & WELLS announce a course of six lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 9, and continuing every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or $1 for the Course. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 7.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg.*—Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and child, New-York; Henry F. Schumann, Baltimore; H. O. Pape, Mobile; E. Parsons, A. Meisel, H. Escoure, A. Baziro, C. Schumacher, D. H. Burke and family, New-York; Willie Carnesmore Pape, Mobile; Charles Luck, Cincinnati, Ohio; Carl Levi, Ludwig Schilling, W. Mennen, New-York; Capt. Boyer, France; F. W. L. Daulsberg, Sandwich Islands; Augustus Voeller, New-York; F. W. Schroder, Philadelphia; Leon Beauchet, A. Nielsen, P. Aug. Barbier, New-York; Isaac Lorch, Cincinnati; David Kuhn, W. Mueller, Tennessee; Miss Cunningham and 3 pupils, New-York; Mrs. Albertina Freissimer, Havana; Mrs. D'Else, New-Orleans—and others in the steerage. Total 85.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Augusta Dinsmore, for Port Royal, &c.—James C. Gage, O. W. Gay, O. P. Shattuck, Mrs. J. O'Niel and child, C. J. Stadlander, A. W. Hall, S. S. Madden, M. Page, Daniel Noyes, Henry K. Merrifield, W. H. Wrigley, W. A. Clark, B. F. Hutchings, John Gault, Thos. F. Edmonds, Patrick Connolly, Edward H. Williams, J. B. Picket, George H. Thompson, H. H. Trout, John R. Hunt, Arthur Fuller, R. C. McIntire, S. Benlisa, Roderick Stebbins, E. S. Young, W. Jenkinson, S. Mayo, F. W. Beers, Miss E. Metcalf, W. H. Harrison, G. F. Smith, A. S. Bigelow, Mrs. Peabody, Rev. S. K. Lathrop, A. Poland, G. W. Hildreth, A. M. Howland, E. H. Ball, George W. Richards, G. W. Bibb, Dr. Hoadley, Dr. Brink, Dr. M. M. Marsh, M. E. Jenks, Leon Furniss, H. W. Stocker, O. M. Pettit, G. W. Paul, Wm. Judkins, C. C. Coffin, E. H. Howland, John Pitts, J. W. Studevant, C. A. Duny, D. Morell, John Emerson, J. H. Wiggins, C. R. Hunnewell, Mrs. Maj. Bartholomew, A. P. O'Malley, M. P. Whitlock, Mrs. Dr. Diamond and 2 children, Mrs. Holbrook, H. L. Beers, J. Cantrell.

FEB. 7.—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool.*—John E. Blancan, lady and child, Stephen Buckley, Edward Gassauer, F. Journier, L. McLean, R. M. Stevenson, Jas. Mason, John Doyle, James Crane, Wm. Owens, Alfred Seal, Frisley Seal, Mrs. A. H. Richards and child, A. A. Patton, Wm. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Ruche, Mrs. S. A. Clifton, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 03 | Sun sets..... 5 25 | Moon rises..10 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 24 | Gov. Island..11 13 | Hell Gate..12 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

Cleared.

Steamers Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, South Amboy; Sheldrake, Archer, Havana, Howland & Aspinwall; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; A. Dinsmore, Crowell, Beaufort and Port Royal, Adams Express Company; Massachusetts, White, Baltimore; La Matanzas, Ondayo, Hamburgh, Sloman & Edge.

Ships Eliza McLaughlin, (Br.) Raymond, Bristol, Thos. James; Westfield, (Br.) Trevillish, Liverpool, Murdock & Smythe; Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Nemwell Vier, (Pruss.) Brandt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Rockaway, (Br.) Bossauce, London, Edmiston Bros.; Lord Raglan, (Br.) Penmull, Kingston, Ja., G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Eleonora, (Dan.) Minderman, Baltimore, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Christiana, (Br.) Ellingwood, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; Isabel Brannan, Adams, Metcalf & Duncan; Ellen, (Br.) O'Brien, Glasgow, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Idaho, (Br.) McDonald, Cartagena, C. H. Trumbull; Atlantic, Pierce, Warsham, J. W. McKee; Wm. Humler, Baker, Washington, D. Cobden Murray; Chief, Ryder, Port Royal, Morgan & Richardson; Mahlon & Betts, Endicott, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. A. Perry, Stubbs, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ceres, Meredith, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Eli Townsend, Williams, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Dwight, Hill, Philadelphia, W. H. Riversworth; H. B. Bascom, Williams, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Col. Satterly, Smith, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Kate Brigham, Messer, Philadelphia, Thomas Dunham; Neptune, Bridge, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Maryland, Sterling, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Leading Breeze, Graham, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Neptune's Bride, Jarvis, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; Barbara, Decker, Washington; John H. French, Cooley, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Adler, (Brem.) Weurke, Havre Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Unkart & Co.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall Jan. 17, with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Schr. Mary Helen, (Br., of Bermuda,) Cooper, Bermuda Jan. 30, with wheat to Middleton & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Schr. Vigilant, Heath, Elizabethport for Providence, with coal.

Schr. Henrietta, Bell, Elizabethport for Providence, with coal.

Schr. Challenge, White, Philadelphia for Fall River, with coal, and proceeded.

Schr. Superior, Elwell, Baltimore, with coal, and proceeded.

Schr. J. H. Scammell, (Br.) Brannan, Providence 3 ds., in ballast to master.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.;) Saxonia, (Hamb.;) Sheldrake, (Br.;) and steamship Star of the South.
U. S. steamer Wamsutta.
U. S. storeship Shepard Knapp.

Miscellaneous.

The rain of yesterday (6th) has sent down the North River a large quantity of heavy drift ice; several vessels at anchor in the North River dragged but fetched up again without damage. The steamship Ocean Queen was taken into Buttermilk Channel, where she stopped on the bottom, but came off at high water without damage; she will proceed to the foot of 11th-st., East River.

No outward bound vessels passed the guard-boat in the Narrows, yesterday, 6th.

The Br. brig Allies, from Cape of Good Hope, with a cargo of wool, sheepskins and cotton, is ashore at Carson's Inlet. The ship John G. Roche, Capt. Orlando Bennet, has gone to her assistance.

The ship Mortimer Livingston, will be a total loss, a portion of her cargo will probably be saved.

The new steamship Fah Kie, intended for the Chinese waters, went down the bay this morning on a trial trip.

The schr. Minerva, from Bristol, R. I., with a cargo of nails for Baltimore, is ashore in Hampton Roads and has bilged.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The ship Thomas Jefferson, from New-York for New-Orleans, with a cargo of hay, before reported as having struck on Turtle Rock, has arrived here and is now on the dry dock; her keel is badly broken, and a new one is being put in; she will be ready to proceed next week.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

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ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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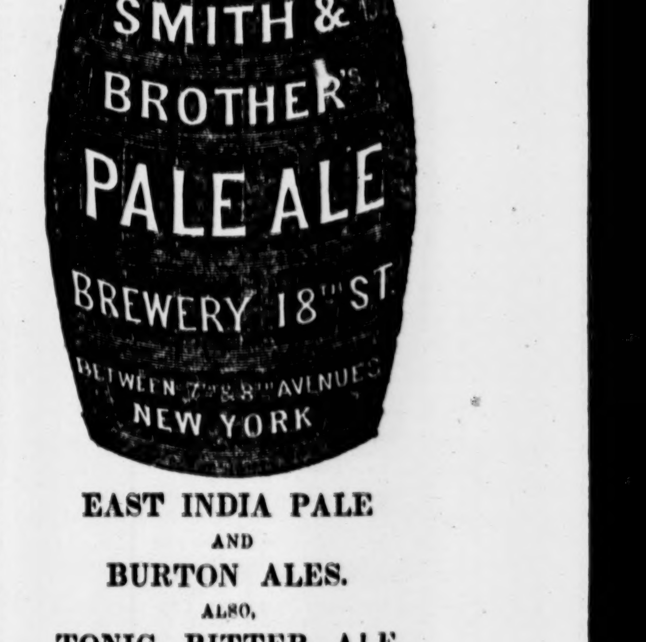

EAST INDIA PALE

AND

BURTON ALES.

ALSO,

TONIC BITTER ALE,

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,

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